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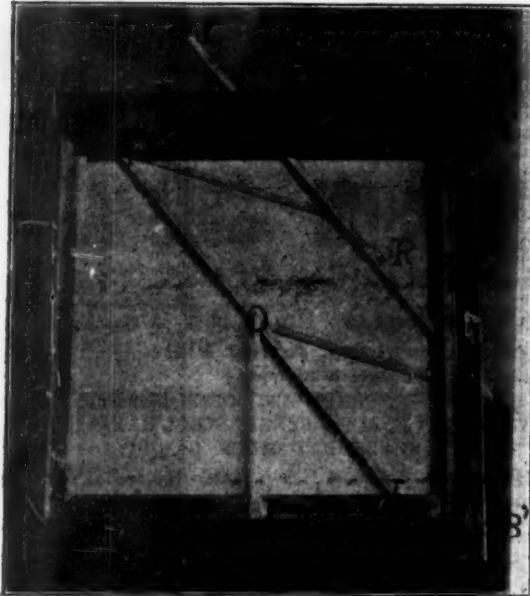
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LIEUT. MOSS'S SKETCHING BOARD.

The accompanying cuts represent an ingenious and extremely simple sketching board, invented by Lieut. Jas. A. Moss, 25th Inf. It consists of:

(1) A graduated metallic square, EFGH, circumscribed about a circle whose center is at O. The degree points of this circle are projected on the square, thus giving a greater working surface.

(2) Two cylinders, AA' and BB', about which the paper is wound. Having used all the paper exposed across the board, a new supply is gotten by turning either thumbscrew, A' or B', which winds the mapped part on one cylinder and unwinds fresh paper from the other.

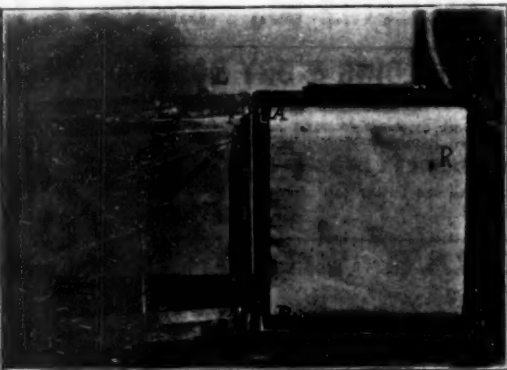


(3) A parallel steel ruler, IJKL, fastened to the arm, PO, and which moves about a pivot at O. On the movable arm, KL, there is a scale of equal parts.

The body and the top, which is fastened to the body by two hinges, M and N, are made of hard wood. A waterproof cover, in case of rain, protects the board.

Suppose the reading from the prismatic compass is 323°, and the map-sketcher is at R: Bring the centre line of the arm IJ to 323°, and holding it there with one hand, throw out the arm, KL, to R, which gives the direction of the course.

This sketching board is intended to be used with the bicycle especially, although it may be properly fastened to the pommel of the saddle and used on horse back, or it may be carried in any suitable manner and used on foot. In either of the last cases the compass may be



attached to the board. When used with the bicycle, the sketching board is fastened to the handle bars by two thumb-clamps, and the distances traveled, in miles and fractions thereof, are gotten from the cyclometer. In this case, however, on account of the iron of the bicycle, the compass cannot be attached to the board, and every time a reading is taken the rider should lay his bicycle on the ground and step a few yards away. Gen. Miles, whose interest in military cycling is well known, has seen Lieut. Moss's sketching board and expressed himself as much pleased with it.

A French service paper writing on "L'Esprit Militaire," records the curious and certainly not very widely known fact that, as far back as the time of Louis XIII., there was an English regiment, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, a regiment of Englishmen, in the service of France. There was an Irish brigade in the service of the French crown, to which Irishmen attribute the rout of the English at Fontenoy, and Scott, in "Quentin Durward," has immortalized the Scottish Guard of Louis XI. However, according to "La France Militaire," out of the total number of 137 regiments which composed the army of France in the days of Louis XIII., no fewer than 27 were wholly composed of foreigners, including, besides the Scotch and Swiss Guards, seven German regiments, six Irish, three Catalan, three Italian, three Swiss, one Scotch and one Piedmontese.

Col. J. M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., was expected to assume command of the Frankford Arsenal near Philadelphia this week.

PLEASANTON AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

A correspondent writes from San Francisco as follows:

"In your issue of Feb. 20, referring to Gen. Pleasanton, folio 441, you say: 'At Chancellorsville won great renown, as to him is due a great deal of the credit of having saved the Army of the Potomac from rout. His midnight charge was one of the most stirring scenes of the war, and during it Stonewall Jackson was wounded. This coincides with a great deal of accepted war history (?) to date, but it don't seem to agree with the facts deduced by Hamlin, in his 'Chancellorsville,' published at Bangor, Me., in 1896.

"If Hamlin is correct, then you, as the accepted organ of the Army, must revise your table of references before writing editorial notices. If he is wrong, please review his work in your columns for the benefit of the interested world in general, and yours in particular."

"A. D. CUTTER."

This specimen of the sort of criticism that seeks to set aside the facts of history, as it is written, is in the nature of the Irishman's plea that he was convicted on the testimony of two spalpeens, who swore that they saw him commit the crime, when he could bring a hundred witnesses to swear that they did not see him do it.

Describing the checking of Jackson's advance at Chancellorsville, Doubleday says in his "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," p. 36:

"Few people appreciate the steadiness and courage required when all around is flight and confusion, for a force to make its way through crowds of fugitives, advance steadily to the post of danger in front and meet the exulting enemy, while others are seeking safety in the rear. Such men are heroes, and far more worthy of honor than those who fight in the full blaze of successful warfare.

"The thickets being unfavorable to cavalry, Sickles had sent Pleasanton back to Hazel Grove with two mounted regiments, the 8th New York, the 17th Pennsylvania, and Martin's battery, while the 6th New York was scouting the woods dismounted. Upon reaching the open space which he had left when he went to the front, Pleasanton found the place full of the debris of the combat—men, horses, caissons, ambulances—all rushing furiously to the rear. To clear the way he charged on the flying mass, at Sickles' suggestion, who had ridden in advance of his troops, which were still left behind at the Furnace. Sickles directed Pleasanton to take command of the artillery, and the latter hastily collected twenty-two guns, consisting of his own and the 3d Corps batteries. Unfortunately there was no time to load or aim, for the rebels were close at hand, and their triumphant yells were heard as they took possession of the works Buschbeck had so gallantly defended. In another moment our troops would have been compelled to give up this advantageous position, which was on an eminence overlooking Chancellorsville and the Plank Road, and which was really the key of the battlefield. There was but one way to delay Jackson; some force must be sacrificed, and Pleasanton ordered Maj. Peter Keenan, commanding the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to charge the 10,000 men in front with his four hundred. Keenan knew if he threw his little force into that seething mass of infantry horses and men would go down on all sides, and there would be few left to tell the tale. A sad smile lit up his noble countenance, as he said: 'General, I will do it.' At thirty-four years of age, literally impaled on the bayonets of the enemy, he laid down his life and saved the Army from capture and his country from the unutterable degradation of the establishment of slavery in the Northern States. History will record the service rendered on that occasion as worthy to be classed with the sacrifices of Arnold Winckelried in Switzerland and the Chevalier d'Assis in France.

"A large part of his command was lost, but the short interval thus gained was of priceless value. Pleasanton was enabled to clear a space in front of him and to bring twenty-two guns loaded with double canister to bear upon the enemy. They came bursting over the parapet they had just taken, with loud and continuous yells, and formed line of battle within three hundred yards of Pleasanton, displaying a United States flag to deceive him. He soon detected the imposture, and fired at their masses with all his guns at once. The discharge seemed to fairly blow them back over the works from which they had just emerged. Their artillery, under Col. Crutchfield, which had been brought up to sweep the Plank Road, was almost annihilated by the fire of the battery on the Plank Road. This gave time to reload the guns.

"The enemy rallied and opened a furious musketry fire from the woods against Pleasanton and Berry. Both stood firm, and then came two charges in succession, which reached almost to the muzzles of Pleasanton's guns, which were only supported by two small regiments of cavalry, the 6th New York, and a new and untried regiment, the 17th Pennsylvania. The whole did not amount to more than 1,000 men. The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, of Whipple's division, arrived in time to strengthen the cavalry support, and many of the 11th Corps men fell into line also. The last charge of the enemy was baffled by the opportune arrival of Birney's and Whipple's divisions and Barlow's Brigade, which formed in column of brigades behind Pleasanton. They had been ordered back at the first report of the disaster."

Here we have an admirable illustration of the effective use of cavalry and artillery in the crisis of battle, and the history of the war offers many such. Gen. Warren, in his report of Chancellorsville, says: "The 11th Corps infantry made no stand at all behind its breastworks, but ran away while yet the enemy's bullets scarcely reached them, and while their own artillery, heroically served, still held the enemy in check."

Gen. Hunt, chief of artillery, says: "It was a desperate combat between artillery and infantry at 300 yards"

distance, in which the artillery repulsed the infantry, flushed as they were with a great success, which they were following up when checked by this battery." The battery of twenty-four or twenty-two guns referred to before, included Turnbull's F and K, 3d U. S. Artillery, six 12-pounders. Gen. Sickles tells the same story as above in his report, further stating that a flank movement was checked by these guns. He says also: "I trust that Pleasanton's brilliant conduct—calm in the midst of tumult and full of resources when others yielded to the pervading dismay—may be the occasion of his deserved advancement."

Capt. George E. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, 3d Army Corps, says: "Now began the hardest battle it has been my fate to witness. The five batteries were admirably served. Never had artillery a finer opportunity to do good service, and never was a better use made of favorable circumstances."

Gen. Birney also refers to this action of Pleasanton, as does also Capt. A. Judson Clark, 1st Division, 3d Army Corps; Capt. Martin, who commanded one of the batteries, and who describes Pleasanton as maintaining an exposed position in the center of his battery throughout the action.

THE SPRING SCHEDULE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Climate, as well as situation, was well considered when the Naval Academy was located at Annapolis. Its facilities for the naval exercises, appurtenant to a naval school, can hardly be excelled. The Academy lies four-square. Three of the sides of the parallelogram that constitutes its grounds are bounded by the Severn, where water from 20 to 30 feet in depth is available, and two miles from the Academy is the ample Chesapeake, with a length of 200 miles and a width broadening from six miles till it opens into the vast expanse of the sea. The land-locked river gives safe harbor for practice in small boats when rough winds blow in the bay, and the bay affords complete room for target practice from the one-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss or Driggs-Schroeder to the heaviest caliber Columbiad.

The climate of this section is a golden charm to the adaptability of the location. The winter breaks so early here that when the weather reports are announcing snowstorms in other sections of the Union, spring, as at this period, has already begun to make its advent known by the swelling bud and the changing yellow of the dry grass to the vernal velvet of the living sward.

The advent of spring has brought a decided change in the schedule of practical exercises at the Naval Academy. True it is that all winter long, from four in the afternoon until dusk, the cadets of the second and third classes, under Lieuts. Buck and Gearing, have been engaged in rifle practice with the range across College Creek, but, with this exception, the practical exercises of the Academy curriculum were, during the winter, transferred from the outside to the inside of the buildings of the institution. The spring change has begun and the first premonition that the time was at hand for the alteration of the schedule, was on the 22d of February, when the first Academy eight-oar shell took to the water. The next step was for the brigade of artillery, under Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, to enter the field, and, as such, on Saturday, March 13, the naval cadets showed their skill in military evolutions before Adm. Montt, of the Chilean navy, which added its share in bringing forth from him the encomium that "the Naval Academy was the best naval school in the world."

On Monday also the Ordnance Department began its spring exercises in great gun practice on the Chesapeake. A regulation target is set in the bay, at a distance of 1,000 yards, and the Standish, under steam, moves on the base of a triangle that varies the distance from the target from 1,000 to 1,200 yards. While the Standish is under way, the cadets, in turn, are required to fire a rapid-fire rifle gun, seven shots in two minutes and twenty seconds. It is surprising, when the score is made up, to see the accuracy with which the cadets shoot. Every shot would have hit an ordinary ship, and some cadets make 95 per cent. out of the possible 100, and a cadet has been known to come up to the entire possibility. The officers of this department are: Head, Lieut. Alex. McCracken; Assistants, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker and Ensign E. Moale, Jr.

All the drills have the spice of adding to, or detracting from, the standing of a cadet in his class. To some of these exercises the authorities have joined the additional inducements of medals for superior proficiency. Six are now awarded annually for marksmanship; gold, silver and bronze medals to the cadets of the first class, as first, second and third prizes, respectively, for excellence in rapid-fire gun practice, and gold, silver and bronze medals to the cadets of the second class, as first, second and third prizes, for excellence in practice with the service rifle and revolver. Last year the medals for rapid-fire gun practice were awarded as follows: Gold medal to Cadet C. M. Tozer, silver medal to Cadet D. M. Wood, bronze medal to Cadet T. T. Craven. The medals for small-arm practice were awarded as follows: Gold medal to Cadet J. J. Brown, silver medal to Cadet T. L. Johnson, bronze medal to Cadet J. A. Hand.

The competitive drill of the four companies of the cadet battalion has, too, its substantial honors—the gratification of being the color guard of "Old Glory" in the battalion. This honor last year was won by the 1st Co., commanded by Cadet Lieut. T. T. Craven.

Practical exercises are not confined to merely military and naval duties proper, but enter the section room where the languages are taught; for when the classes enter their respective section rooms for recitations in either French or Spanish, they leave all English behind, and every word relating to the lesson is in the language

that is being taught. When Adml. Montt arrived at the Annapolis depot, en route to Washington, he was introduced to a cadet of the first class, who was there to see his father off. The Admiral opened a conversation with the cadet in French, and was delighted to discover that the young man could converse fluently in that language. When foreign officers visit the Academy, it is the customary thing for the naval officers to engage in conversation with the visitors in their mother tongue.

WAS GRANT "A BUTCHER?"

THE QUESTION ANSWERED BY A COMPARISON OF RESULTS.

It is customary to assume that the campaign of Gen. Grant in Virginia resulted in a very unusual loss of life. Even those who contend that the losses, whatever they may have been, were essential to success, have thought it necessary to defend Grant against the charge of being "a butcher." As a matter of fact, the figures show that Grant attained his successes in a field, where others failed, without losing more men in accomplishing great result than his predecessors lost without advancing the Army of the Potomac any nearer to final victory. The victories of Antietam and Gettysburg, important as they were, were gained by an army in retreat, and acting on the defensive. They were fought on Northern soil. Aside from their grand results in preventing a further advance of Confederate invaders, they brought the Union no nearer to final victory. When Grant took command the Army of the Potomac was within thirty miles of the original battlefield of Bull Run, and had been resting there for five months after unsuccessfully attempting at Mine Run substantially the same movement as the one that led to the battle of the Wilderness.

In this three days' battle, where he attacked under every disadvantage, Grant's loss was nearly one-third

Grant in April, 1864. Within this period the losses were 139,751, and the time occupied in active campaigning was about the same as in the final campaign in Virginia under Grant. In the estimate of Grant's losses are included those of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James and Sheridan's Cavalry. In the estimate of previous losses none of the casualties pertaining to the forces in the Yorktown Peninsula, after the withdrawal of McClellan therefrom in August, 1862, have been counted.

From these tables it would appear that Grant lost fewer men by 11 per cent. than his predecessors did in the same period of actual campaigning, while he accomplished the great result of destroying the Confederate army of Virginia, which they left stronger than they found it. There is no comparison, indeed, in this respect, between the army under Magruder that barred the progress of McClellan at Yorktown, and the one under Lee that confronted Grant in the Wilderness two years later.

As proof of these statements we call attention to the tables following, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Kirkley, of the Board of Publication of the War Records. In a personal letter accompanying these tables, which have been furnished in response to a request, Mr. Kirkley says:

"Our official publication, when completed, will be followed by a volume of statistics showing the strength and losses of the Union and Confederate armies during the whole period of the war. From the figures already prepared for that book I have abstracted the accompanying statement relating especially to the main Union armies opposed directly to the Confederate armies under Johnston and Lee. All losses occurring in commands beyond the immediate jurisdiction of the commanders named in the caption of the enclosed table have been

each battle, which contain the name, rank, regiment or corps of each man killed, wounded or missing. The muster rolls are made out at the end of every two months, and do not include wounded men who may have returned to duty, and men wounded and mustered out between the two musters do not appear on the rolls as wounded or having been wounded. There are also numerous instances of men being simply reported as absent in hospital, wounded, without any statement as to when and where wounded. Thus it is that the table furnished by Badeau, on the basis of the muster rolls, is very incomplete. Even the nominal rolls are not absolutely complete, but they give the nearest possible approach to accuracy, and as they are used throughout in these tables the comparative showing is a fair one.

So far as we know, this is the only complete and accurate statement thus far published of the losses in the various campaigns against Richmond and Lee's army.

AFTER FIVE FORKS.

(From Around the World with Gen. Grant, by John Russell Young.)

"There was no time in the war when it was more critical than after the battle of Five Forks, when Lee abandoned Richmond. It was President Lincoln's aim to end the whole business there. He was most anxious about the result. He desired to avoid another year's fighting, fearing the country would break down financially under the terrible strain on its resources. I know when we met it was a standing topic of conversation. If Lee had escaped and joined Johnson in North Carolina, or reached the mountains, it would have imposed upon us continued armament and expense. The entire expenses of the Government had reached the enormous cost of \$4,000,000 a day. It was to put an end to this expense that Lee's capture was necessary. It was, in fact, the

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED IN ACTION BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERALS McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER AND MEADE, FROM APRIL 5, 1862, TO MAY 4, 1864, AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (MEADE) AND ARMY OF THE JAMES (BUTLER AND ORD), CONSTITUTING THE ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND UNDER GENERAL GRANT, FROM MAY 5, 1864, TO APRIL 9, 1865.

McCLELLAN'S ARMY ON THE PENINSULA, APRIL 5 TO AUGUST 8, 1862.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
April 5-May 4—Yorktown to Williamsburg	90	278	14	381
May 5—Williamsburg	456	1,410	373	2,239
May 31-June 1—Seven Pines and Fair Oaks	790	3,594	647	5,031
May 7-June 24—Minor affairs (including West Point and Hanover Court House)	168	464	183	815
June 25-July 2—Seven Days' Battles	1,734	8,062	6,053	15,849
July 3-August 8—Minor affairs	16	60	47	123
Grand total	3,263	13,868	7,817	24,448

POPE'S ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA FROM JUNE 26 TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
June 26-August 8—Minor affairs	4	11	97	112
August 9—Cedar Mountain	314	1,445	622	2,381
August 16-September 2—Campaign in Northern Virginia (including the line of the Rappahannock, Kettle Run, Gainesville, Groveton, Bull Run, Chantilly, etc.)	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
Grand total	2,065	9,908	4,982	16,955

McCLELLAN'S ARMY IN MARYLAND AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 3 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
September 3-13—Minor affairs	22	53	64	139
September 14-15—South Mountain and Boonsborough	326	1,418	88	1,832
September 14—Crampton's Pass	113	418	2	533
September 16-17—Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
September 19-20—Minor affairs	71	161	131	363
September 12-15—Harper's Ferry	44	173	12,520	12,737
September 21-November 14—Minor affairs	32	207	324	563
Grand total	2,716	11,979	13,882	28,577

BURNSIDE'S ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1862, TO JANUARY 25, 1863.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
November 15-December 10—Minor affairs	1	8	121	130
December 11-15—Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
December 16-January 25—Minor affairs	11	34	386	431
Grand total	1,296	9,642	2,276	13,214

HOOKER'S ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND FROM JANUARY 26 TO JUNE 27, 1863.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
January 26-April 26—Minor affairs	47	125	596	768
April 27-May 6—Chancellorsville campaign	1,006	9,762	5,919	17,287
May 7-June 2—Minor affairs	14	49	21	84
June 3-27—Gettysburg campaign (including Brandy Station, Winchester, Aldie, etc.)	288	1,224	5,376	6,888
Grand total	1,955	11,160	11,912	25,027

less than Meade's loss in the three days' defensive battle of Gettysburg.

At Spottsylvania, and the movements following—May 8 to May 20, 1864, his losses about equalled those of Hooker at Chancellorsville. At Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church, June 2 to 14, he lost one-fifth less than McClellan did in the seven days' retreat, and if he was badly handled he held his ground. In the series of engagements from June 15 to 30, 1864, his losses were again heavy, but, including those of the Army of the James, they were 40 per cent. less than those of McClellan in his Antietam campaign, from Sept. 3 to 20, 1862, including the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Here are the figures:

Grant, May 5-7, '64	17,666
Grant, May 8-20, '64	18,399
Grant, June 2-14, '64	12,738
Grant, June 15-30, '64	16,569
Total	65,372
Meade, July 1-3, '63	23,049
Hooker, April 27, May 6	17,287
McClellan, June 25, July 2	15,849
McClellan, Sept. 14-17, '63	27,512
Total	83,697

Grant commenced his movement across the Rapidan May 4, 1864, and the campaign ended at Appomattox April 9, 1865. Within this period of eleven months there were eight months of fighting, the losses during the months of November and December, 1864, and January, 1865, amounting altogether to only 1,036, and of these 477, or nearly one-half, were prisoners. Including this small loss during the winter of 1864-65, Grant lost altogether in killed, wounded and missing 124,390.

McClellan commenced his Peninsula campaign April 5, 1862, and Meade's army passed under the control of

rigidly excluded. For instance, none of the casualties pertaining to the forces on the peninsula of Virginia, after the withdrawal of McClellan therefrom, in August, 1862, to the movement on Richmond by Butler, in May, 1864, have been counted. In other words, I have strictly confined the compilation to the armies immediately in touch with or confronting the principal Confederate forces, first under Magruder and Johnston, up to the battle of Seven Pines, and then under Lee to the final surrender at Appomattox. Our published reports do not contain statements of all the losses, but the exhibit herewith transmitted embraces all the casualties reported by the various sources of information in possession of the Department, whether published or unpublished. In the absence of circumstantial reports we have resorted to the casualties supplied by nominal lists, muster rolls, monthly, quarterly and annual returns required by the Army regulations from all regimental commanders. In this way I have covered the period of eighteen months, for which you could not find any account in the War Records. Beginning with May, 1864 (Volume 36), all the casualties appear in our publication, and may be readily referred to as authority for your figures."

There has been much disputing over the question of the losses of the armies under Grant in Virginia. Badeau, in his Military History of U. S. Grant, makes the total, from May 5, 1864, to April 9, 1865, for the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James and the Cavalry Corps, 82,720. The details are given in a table compiled in the Adjutant General's office, Washington, and published on page 713, Vol. III., of Badeau's History. This table is made up from the regimental muster rolls. The tables here given follow the nominal lists. These are the lists furnished the Adjutant General after

end and aim of all our Richmond campaign—the destruction of Lee, and not merely the defeat of his army.

"Sheridan led the pursuit of Lee. He went after him almost with the force of volition, and the country owes him a great debt of gratitude for the manner in which he attacked that retreat. It was one of the incomparable things in the war. The army that pursued Lee was divided into three parts, under Gen. Meade, Gen. Ord and Gen. Sheridan. I was with Ord's command, and I remember one evening coming into camp after being all day on horseback. Our army was on foot after Lee. Just as I came into our lines, two soldiers in rebel uniform were brought in as prisoners. They said they wished to see the commanding general. They proved to be Union soldiers from Sheridan's army, dressed as rebels. They had come through the rebel lines to avoid a long detour. One of them took out of his mouth a quid of tobacco, in which was a small pellet of tin-foil. This, when opened, was found to contain a note from Sheridan to me, written on tissue paper, saying that it was most important for the success of the movement, then being made, that I should go at once to his headquarters; but Meade had given his part of the army orders to move in such a manner that Lee might break through and escape.

"I started off at once, taking a fresh horse, without waiting for a cup of coffee. Although Sheridan's headquarters were not more than ten miles away, I had to make such a detour around the rebel lines that I rode at least thirty miles before reaching them. I remember being challenged by pickets, and sometimes I had great difficulty in getting through the lines. I remember picking my way through the sleeping soldiers, bivouacked in the open field. I reached Sheridan about midnight. He was very anxious. He explained the position. Meade

MEADE'S ARMY FROM JUNE 28, 1863 TO MAY 4, 1864.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
June 28-August 3—Gettysburg campaign	3,354	15,352	6,449	25,155
August 4-October 8—Minor affairs	47	131	304	482
October 9-22—Bristoe campaign	136	733	1,423	2,292
October 23-November 6—Minor affairs	11	24	180	215
November 7—Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford	89	366	6	461
November 8-25—Minor affairs	5	18	85	108
November 26-December 2—Mine Run campaign	173	1,060	381	1,613
December 3-May 4—Minor affairs (including Morton's Ford, Kilpatrick's raid, etc.)	62	335	687	1,084
Grand total	3,877	18,078	9,575	31,530

RECAPITULATION FROM APRIL 5, 1862, TO MAY 4, 1864.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
McClellan, April 5-August 8, 1862	3,263	13,868	7,817	24,448
Pope, June 26-September 2, 1862	2,065	9,908	4,982	16,955
McClellan, September 3-November 14, 1862	2,716	11,979	13,882	28,577
Burnside, November 15, 1862-January 25, 1863	1,296	9,642	2,276	13,214
Hooker, January 26-June 27, 1863	1,955	11,160	11,912	25,027
Meade, June 28, 1863-May 4, 1864	3,877	18,078	9,575	31,530
Grand aggregate	15,172	74,635	49,944	139,751

GRANT'S COMBINED ARMIES (POTOMAC AND JAMES) FROM MAY 5, 1864, TO APRIL 9, 1865.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
May 5-June 24—Army of the Potomac, from the Rapidan to the James	7,621	38,339	8,966	54,926
May 5-June 14—Army of the James, south of James River	634	3,903	1,678	6,215
June 15-July 31—Army of the Potomac and Army of the James	2,928	13,743	6,265	22,936
August 1-December 31—Army of the Potomac and Army of the James	2,172	11,138	11,311	24,621
January 1-April 9—Army of the Potomac and Army of the James and Sheridan's cavalry	1,784	10,625	3,283	15,692
Grand total	15,139	77,748	31,503	124,390

GENERAL SUMMARY FROM APRIL 5, 1862, TO APRIL 9, 1865.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured, or missing	Aggregate
Armies of McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, April 5, 1862-May 4, 1864	15,172	74,635	49,944	139,751
Armies under Grant, May 5, 1864-April 9, 1865	15,139	77,748	31,503	124,390
Grand aggregate	30,311	152,383	81,447	264,141

War Records Office, Washington, March 16, 1897.

J. W. KIRKLEY,
For Board of Publication.

had given him orders to move on the right flank and cover Richmond. This, Sheridan thought, would be to open the door for Lee to escape toward Johnson. Meade's fear was that by uncovering Richmond, Lee would get into our rear and trouble our communications. Sheridan's idea was to move on the left flank, swing between Lee and the road to Johnson, leave Richmond and our rear to take care of themselves, and press Lee and attack him wherever he could be found.

"Meade's view was that of an engineer, and no doubt there were reasons of high military expediency in favor of his plan. His theory secured the safety of our army, the safety of Richmond and all triumphs of the campaign; but at the same time it left the door open to Lee. My judgment coincided with Sheridan's. I felt we ought to find Lee, wherever he was, and strike him. The question was not the occupation of Richmond, but the destruction of the army. I started to find Meade, who was not far off. He was ailing in bed. He was very cordial, and began talking about the next day's march and the route he had laid down. I listened, and then told him that I did not approve of his march. I said I did not want Richmond so much as Lee; that Richmond was only a collection of houses, while Lee was an active force, injuring the country, and that I thought we might take the risk. I took out my pencil and wrote out an order for the movement of the army, changing Meade's orders, and directing the whole force to have coffee at 4 o'clock and move on the left flank. When I handed it to Meade, I told him it was then very late and he had not much time to lose. He immediately went to work in the most loyal manner, and moved the army according to my instructions.

"Meade's loyalty and soldierly qualities were so high, that whether he approved or disapproved a movement, he made no difficulty about the performing of his duty. His movement threw us between Lee and the Carolinas. The next morning, when Meade's forces came up, Sheridan attacked Lee. This is known as the battle of Sailor's Creek. When I came on the field and found what a rout he had made of the Confederates, and that prisoners were coming in by shoals, I saw there was no more fighting left in that army, and that the responsibility of any further destruction of life must be upon their shoulders, not mine, and I resolved to write to Lee asking for his surrender. I did not enter Richmond because Mr. Lincoln had gone there, and there was no use, since Lee's paroles were made out and the surrender made out. I went to Washington to stop supplies and retrench expenses. I reached Washington on the evening of April 12, and on the Friday succeeding Mr. Lincoln was killed."

CHANGES IN NAVY COMMANDS.

It is understood that Captain Henry F. Pickering will succeed Captain Albert Kautz in the command of the receiving ship Wabash. Captain Kautz is a prominent candidate for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and is likely to receive the billet. Captain George W. Coffin will succeed Capt. Pickering on the Board of Inspection and Survey, and it is likely that Admiral Beardslee will be made president of that board.

A number of important changes in ship and shore stations will be announced within the next few days. Captain Colby M. Chester was detached on Tuesday from the command of the Newark, which was placed out of commission on Wednesday, and has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea duty. He will relieve Capt. C. S. Cotton as commander of the cruiser Philadelphia just as soon as that vessel returns north from Guatemala, where her officers are attending the international exposition in progress there. When the Philadelphia reaches home waters there is reason to believe Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee will also be relieved as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station. He will be succeeded either by Commodore G. A. Dewey or Commodore H. L. Howison, both of whom are candidates for the place.

Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, now on duty as hydrographer of the Bureau of Navigation, will be relieved from that duty when he receives his promotion to the grade of Captain, consequent upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Walker on the 20th inst. He will be ordered to command the monitor Monadnock, attached to the Pacific station. He will relieve Captain G. W. Sumner, who has been the commanding officer of this vessel for more than a year. Captain Sumner will be placed on waiting orders for the present. Captain W. S. Schley will succeed to the vacancy in the Lighthouse Board which will be created by the retirement of Rear Admiral Walker. He will be relieved in command of the New York by Captain Silas Casey, now commanding the receiving ship Vermont. Commander R. P. Leary, commanding the Katahdin, will be detached from that ship in a few days. The vacancy has been offered to Commander J. F. Merry, now on duty in the Washington Navy Yard. Immediately after the official trials of the gunboats Wilmington and Helena, which will occur on the 22d inst., it is the intention of the Department to place these vessels in commission. Commander Washburn Maynard, on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and Commander C. C. Todd, attached to the Washington Navy Yard, will be assigned to command these vessels.

One of the most important billets within the gift of the Secretary is that of hydrographer, which Commander Sigsbee will soon give up. This office has been held by officers of all grades, from Rear Admiral down to Lieutenant Commander. We understand that it is the intention of the Department to keep it a Commander's office and that Commander Joseph E. Craig, on duty at the New York Navy Yard, will be ordered to succeed Commander Sigsbee. There is a report in circulation that Commander Craig will be given this appointment in order to satisfy the wishes of New York business men whom he is alleged to have offended by his course in connection with the purchase of supplies for the Navy Yard. The orders will be in the nature of a promotion to Commander Craig, however, on account of the importance of the position, and it can, therefore, be safely stated that his coming detachment from the New York Navy Yard is not due to any criticism on the part of the Department as to his conduct of business in his present station.

CHANGES IN ARMY COMMANDS.

By reason of the approaching retirements of several Army officers of high rank, and his appointing power as President, Mr. McKinley will shortly cause a number of important changes in commands and stations. In these appointments the views of the Secretary of War and of the Major General commanding the Army will be consulted, and will have an important influence on the President's selections.

The retirement on April 2 of Major General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, will occasion the most important change in Army commands during the present year. As already stated, it is definitely settled that the successor to General Ruger will be Major General Wesley Merritt, now commanding the Department of the Missouri. The transfer of General Merritt to the Department of the East will leave vacant one of the most important and desirable commands in the gift of the President. Contingent upon the retirement of General Ruger, Brigadier General John R. Brooke, at present commanding the Department of Dakota, will be promoted to the rank of Major General, and it is considered assured that he will be transferred to the command of the Department of the Missouri. The retirement, on May 8, of Brigadier General Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, will create another vacancy. Owing to General Wheaton's early retirement, it is not likely that his command will be changed. Following upon these retirements two Colonels will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. It has not yet been definitely decided who will fill the vacant department commands, but it is believed that one of them will be assigned to Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, now in command of the Department of the Columbia, and there are likely to be other transfers of general officers.

Major A. L. Wagner, now instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, is slated for the position in charge of the Military Information Division of the War Department, and it is likely that Captain Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, will be transferred to fill the vacancy at Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Marshall L. Ludington, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island.

Adjutant General Ruggles is no longer being considered for the position of Assistant Secretary. There are likely to be several transfers of stations in the Adjutant General's Department at an early date. In the event of Colonel Corbin's going to Washington, which is believed probable, Colonel Merritt Barber, stationed at Chicago, will be transferred to New York. Colonel J. B. Babcock, now at Washington, will be transferred to the Department of California, and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, at present at St. Paul, will be detailed to Chicago.

The U. S. monitor Puritan, Capt. Bartlett, whose engines were disabled off Hatteras on March 7, was met by the U. S. S. Columbia on the morning of March 10 and taken in tow for New York, which was reached after a slow trip on the morning of March 15, the average speed being about 3½ knots. The Columbia, off Sandy Hook, cast off the tow lines and went south, the monitor proceeding to the Navy Yard under her own steam. There have been frequent examples recently of the superior qualities of the monitors as sea-going vessels, which the "Army and Navy Journal" has always held to be the fact. There are some persons, however, who, led away by prejudices and ignorance of the monitors, have sought to belittle them, but even these must admit their value after the recent showing of the Amphitrite and Puritan in a severe gale, which caused the big battleships so much distress, that one had to flee to port, while others suffered severely from the heavy seas, in which the monitors were perfectly easy.

Speaking of the behavior of the monitor Puritan in a terrific gale off Hatteras early this month, Capt. Bartlett, her commander, says: "I think the Puritan is the best and most comfortable boat I was ever in in my life. She is a wonderful seagoing craft. In the trough of the waves she rolled easily and slowly, and recovered herself quickly. Going head on, she rose well and didn't pound. The turrets could have been turned and the guns fought at any time, though some spray would have been taken in the turret ports. Not a drop of water was taken on board—except the constant wash across the decks—or a bolt broken; in old times we would have said a rope yarn. The waves came leaping over the decks, eight or ten feet above them, smashed against the turrets, and broke into spray that was tossed forty feet high, up to the bridge. It was a beautiful sight and one that we all enjoyed. So steady was the monitor that I did not have rocks on my cabin table." After the monitor had battled with the seas for a time, Capt. Bartlett found his supply of coal getting low, and as the boat was not making any headway, she was run under the lee of Hatteras Shoal and anchored. The engines were found to be in bad order, and a telegram was sent to the Navy Department for assistance.

What Capt. Bartlett says agrees with the uniform testimony of all who have had experience with the monitors for the past thirty years. The most effective vessels for a fight we have afloat to-day are the monitors. The best sea boats we have in our Navy are the monitors, and they would be still better if we had not bedeviled their original and simple design with the addition of a lot of top hamper. We have heard enough of the foolish talk about it being impossible to fight the monitor in a sea way? The answer to it is very simple. The history of naval warfare will show that sea fights do not occur in heavy weather, and when the sea is such that the monitor cannot use her guns effectively no other vessel can do so.

The gunboats Marietta and Wheeling were launched at San Francisco on Thursday. They have been previously described in the "Journal."

The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department has just issued for use of the vessels of the Navy and for the benefit of mariners generally, a chart of the world showing, for the year 1897, the lines of equal magnetic declination for each degree. With the evolution of modern iron and steel ships the necessity of giving attention to the dip and horizontal force has become important, hence the value of these data.

Capt. Bartlett, commanding the Puritan, made objection to the appointment of a Board of Survey to examine the vessel when she arrived at the New York Navy Yard, telegraphing to the Navy Department at Washington, asking that the order for the board be overruled—on what grounds cannot be learned. The Department, in view of its action in appointing a court of inquiry, decided that the request was reasonable and complied with it. The court was to meet at the New York Navy Yard on March 19.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The fifty-fifth Congress commenced its first session on Monday, March 15. In the Senate Mr. Hobart, the new Vice-President, presided, and in the House Mr. Thomas B. Reed was re-elected Speaker. At this every member of the services has occasion to rejoice. Whatever may be Mr. Reed's shortcomings in the matter of appreciating the necessities of the naval and military services, he is not in active hostility to the Army, as is Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who was nominated in opposition to him by the Democrats of the House.

The best information obtainable is that Speaker Reed will appoint the two service committees, but this will not be done probably until the close of the session. The committees will then be announced in order to give the members time in which to become familiar with their new duties. The Military Committee will be greatly changed. There is no doubt that Mr. Hull will remain as chairman. Gen. Curtis, not having been re-elected, will be succeeded as senior member by Representative B. F. Marsh, provided that gentleman cares to stay. It is known that Mr. Marsh is ambitious to get a good chairmanship. He is already chairman of the Militia Committee, but wants something better. In case he obtains what he desires, he will leave the Militia Committee and the Military Committee. Mr. Michael Griffin is also anxious to become a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and in case his wishes are respected he will resign membership on the Military Committee. Only five of the old members will then be retained on the committee. The senior member will be George N. Southwick, of New York. As many changes will be made on the Naval Committee. It is known that Chairman Boutelle will be reappointed, although it can be positively stated that Mr. Wilson's name was under consideration as his successor. Mr. Hilborn will be senior member of the committee.

The principal business of the week has been the introduction of bills. The first bill of interest to the services which has been passed by either House of Congress was that introduced by Senator Vest and numbered 439, granting a pension to the widow of Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson, U. S. A.

In the Senate Senator Hawley has introduced S. 392, to promote the efficiency of the militia, and S. 393, to reorganize the line of the Army. These measures are the same as those which were reported by the Senate Military Committee during the last session, and they have already been published by the "Journal." Senator Hawley has also introduced S. 401, to determine the lineal rank of medical officers of the Army upon entrance into service, and a bill to simplify the system of making subsistence sales in the Army. This measure is similar to that which passed both Houses during the last session, but failed to receive presidential approval, and as the Administration expired the bill did not become a law.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate: S. 156, to increase the pension of Capt. J. H. Mullen; S. 157, to increase the pension of Gen. J. W. McMillan; S. 236, to restore S. S. Robinson, late 16th Inf., U. S. A., to the Army and place him on the retired list; S. 243, for the relief of Francis M. Owen; S. 342, to increase pension of widow of Gen. S. D. Sturgis; S. 353, to grant right of way through Fort Spokane Military Reservation to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company; S. 366, for the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers of Hot Springs; S. 388, for the relief of William H. Atkins, formerly Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.; S. 390, to provide for the promotion of Capt. W. N. Tisdale, retired, U. S. A., to the rank of Major; S. 406, to reopen and adjust the account for service of Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, C. E.; S. 427, making an appropriation for the improvement of the battlefield at Lexington, Mo.

Senator Nelson has introduced an amendment proposed to be made to the Sundry Civil bill, appointing a commission, one member of which may be an Army engineer officer, to survey a deep waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

In the Senate March 18 Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether the islands of St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, can be purchased from the Danish Government, as by the treaty of 1867, and whether, if they be not purchased by the United States, it is probable that they will be sold by the Danish Government to some other power.

Bills have been reintroduced in Congress to reorganize the musical branch of the several services, to provide retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army; to reorganize the Marine Corps; to reorganize the Revenue Cutter Service on the lines of the measure before Congress last year, and to provide for the readjustment and payment of dues to Army officers.

Representative Gibson has introduced H. R. 37, to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions.

Two bills for the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy have been introduced in the House of Representatives. One, H. R. 17, is the Wilson bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the Engineer Corps. It is exactly like Mr. Wilson's original bill with these exceptions: That every officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy shall be required, before promotion to the next higher grade, to pass the examination now provided for by Section 1493 and Section 1496, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the following section: That officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy may, in the discretion of the President, be placed on the retired list after reaching the age of sixty years, and officers so retired shall receive 75 per centum of the sea pay to which they are entitled at the date of such retirement as established by existing law. That the succession to command is lodged in the commissioned officers of the line. The supreme authority on board ship is vested in the commanding officer, but as long as he is on board ship and fit for duty the prerogatives of his office shall not be assumed by or delegated to any other officer. That the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy shall not be entitled by virtue of their rank to command in the line or in other staff corps, except when assigned to such command or duty by competent authority. Each Senator shall nominate a candidate for such appointment within thirty days after March 4 each year, and of those who report at the Naval Academy before Sept. 15 following, thirty shall be selected by the academic board to form the class of engineer cadets of the engineer division.

Bills have been introduced in the House: H. R. 76, to extend the provisions of Section 4631, R. S., and of the act of June 8, 1874, in relation to prize money to fleet officers; H. R. 142, for the relief of Lieut. George E. O'Neill, U. S. A.; H. R. 143, to restore William Welsh, late Captain U. S. A., to his proper rank; H. R. 317, to increase the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral S. P. Carter, U. S. N.; H. R. 286, to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn hope storming party; H. R. 298, to place the names of Julius R. Frederick on the retired list of the Army with the rank of 2d Lieutenant; H. R. 358, for the relief of the widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. M. Blackman, U. S. A.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Frederick Solomon, late U. S. Volunteers, died at Salt Lake City on Tuesday. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was a resident of St. Louis, and entered the service as Captain of the 5th Missouri Cav.; was afterward appointed Colonel of the 9th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was promoted to Brigadier General in July, 1862. He was brevetted Major General in 1864. Gen. Solomon was Surveyor General of Utah for many years.

Surg. Thomas Owens, U. S. N., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., March 8, was an officer of long and faithful service. He served in the Volunteer Navy during the war, was appointed to the regular establishment in 1882, attained the grade of Surgeon in 1890 and was retired March 10, 1895.

Chief Engr. Stephen Decatur Hibbert, U. S. N., retired, who died at Media, Pa., March 12, 1897, entered the Navy in 1851 as Third Asst. Engr., and was with Commo. Perry on his expedition on the *Susquehanna* to Japan, in the fifties. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Fleet Engineer of the Gulf Squadron at New Orleans. He was with Farragut at the capture of Vicksburg in 1863. After the war he served as president of the Board of Examiners of the Naval Cadet Engineers at Washington. Later he was president of the Board of Examiners of Naval Construction. He attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1861 and was retired in 1880.

Mr. R. L. Brooke, who died at Tioga, Pa., March 7, 1897, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Inf., July 1, 1839, and resigned May 8, 1846.

Judge Nelson Cross, who was Colonel of the 67th New York Inf. Vols. during the war, died March 17 at Dorchester, Mass.

Gen. James Meech Warner, a prominent business man, of Albany, N. Y., died suddenly from apoplexy at Daly's Theatre, New York City, on the evening of March 16. He had gone there with his son, but had hardly taken his seat, when he became ill, was taken to the foyer and there died almost immediately. The deceased gentleman was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1860, was promoted to the Infantry, and in September, 1862, was appointed Colonel of the 11th Vermont Volunteers. Early in 1864 his regiment was ordered to the front, and with the Army of the Potomac participated in the terrible fight of Spotsylvania. On the fifth day of the battle Col. Warner was severely wounded. Before July, however, he rejoined his regiment, although his wound had not healed. His regiment was then engaged in helping to check the advance of Gen. Early, who was approaching Washington. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in May, 1865, was mustered out as such Jan. 13, 1866, and resigned from the regular Army, being then Captain 8th U. S. Inf., on Feb. 13, 1866. His brevets for gallantry ranged from Major to Brigadier General. He then went to Albany, where he became prominent in business circles, and was postmaster of that city under President Harrison, his personal friend. He leaves a widow and two children.

Bvt. Col. Alexander Edwin Drake, Capt., U. S. A., retired, who died at Philadelphia, March 13, was an officer of a more varied experience than usual. In 1834 he was appointed a midshipman in the Navy, volunteered for shore duty, and was engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and was wounded while ascending the Withlacoochee River. He resigned in 1837 and took up the profession of civil engineer, and assisted in the survey of the Suwanee River. While on this he was appointed Acting 2d Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, and was severely wounded in action with Indians at Wacahoota, Fla. His acting appointment was not, however, confirmed. Afterward he was engaged on various Government surveys, took part as a volunteer and was wounded in the Mexican War, and retired to the regular Army as 2d Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Inf. in 1857. In October, 1861, he attained the rank of Captain, and was retired in 1862 for incapacity, resulting from wounds, exposure in line of duty, etc. In 1863 he was Colonel of the 1st Ohio Provisional Volunteers, and had the brevet of Major Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for his services.

The funeral of Surg. Robert Whiting, U. S. N., who died at Augusta, Ga., March 5, took place from Trinity Episcopal Church, Asheville, N. C., on March 7. The casket was draped in United States flags and upon it was placed an exquisite floral design representing an anchor. The pallbearers were Comdr. George T. Davis, U. S. N.; Maj. Charles L. Davis, U. S. A.; Capt. O. W. Budd, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. H. Cobb, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. T. Meriwether, U. S. A., and P. A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U. S. N.

Col. Alexander Macomb Mason, of the Egyptian Army (Mason Bey), who died at Washington, D. C., March 17, was a notable character. He was the son of John Mason, of Virginia, and grandson of George Mason, of Gunton Hall, Va. On his maternal side his grandfather was Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, U. S. A. In 1858 he was appointed a midshipman and entered Annapolis. When Virginia severed her connection with the Union he resigned and offered his services to the Confederate Navy. He was captured at the battle of Sailors' Creek and was confined on Johnson's Island until the end of the war. After the war he sought service with foreign nations and went first to Chili. After serving there for a while he went to Egypt and offered his services to the Khedive, with whom he became a great favorite. He commanded an Egyptian ship, then was made instructor of artillery and later made a survey of Lake Albert Nyanza and became Governor of Equatorial Africa. His latest commissions were Governor of Massowah and High Commissioner of the Soudan.

Capt. Platt M. Thorne, U. S. A., retired, who died March 16, at Rochester, N. Y., served gallantly during the war as Captain of the 150th New York Inf., and from May to August, 1865, as Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for his services. In 1866 he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Inf., and soon afterward was promoted 1st Lieutenant and transferred to the 31st Inf. In 1869 he was transferred to the 22d Inf. with which he served for seventeen years, until retired one year ago for disability incurred in the line of duty. The deceased officer had many warm friends, who will be sorry to learn of his death.

It is reported that Commodore Miller and Norton will retire as soon as they are promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, to allow the promotion of Commodore Pythian to Rear Admiral before his retirement. Commodore Miller is promoted to Rear Admiral March 20 by the retirement of Admiral Walker; Rear Admiral Ramsay retires April 6, promoting Commodore Seward. The retirement of Admiral Brown on June 19 will promote Commodore Matthews; Admiral Miller's retirement would promote Commodore Norton, and the latter's retirement as Rear Admiral would promote Commodore Pythian. This can only be brought about if Congress remains in session till the middle or end of July, that the promotions may quickly be confirmed.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS.

Last week the garrison life was brightened by two very pleasant card parties, one given by Mrs. Leyden, the other by Mrs. Browne. Capt. W. H. Miller, A. L. M., has been visiting Capt. Wainwright. He brought his son to Chicago from Spokane Falls to have a slight operation performed on his feet. During the first week of May part of the command at the post is to take part in the athletic carnival in Chicago. Troop G of the 1st Cav., Battery A of the 2d Art. and a selected company of the 4th Inf. will participate. A number of the officers from there attended the dinner of West Point graduates, given at the University Club, Chicago, on Tuesday evening, March 16.

PERSONALS.

Asst. Surg. L. A. Fuller, U. S. A., lately in Washington, D. C., is spending a short leave before joining at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on six months' leave since Nov. 1 last, is located at 142 Madison avenue, New York City.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th U. S. Inf., now on leave, will not join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks until about the middle of July.

Miss Anna Grace Matile, who has been spending the last month in New York, is now visiting her grandfather, Dr. Robert Fletcher, at the Portland, Washington, D. C.

The President and Mrs. McKinley were assisted, March 18, in their reception of the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps by Capt. T. A. Bingham and Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr.

Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Art., and Mrs. Rafferty are still at Governors Island, N. Y., and do not expect to go South to Key West Barracks until about the middle of July.

Queen Victoria in the sixty years of her reign has had to do with seventeen Presidents of the United States. Martin Van Buren had been in office three months when she succeeded to the throne.

The garrison of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is much pleased that under recent orders Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, 3d U. S. Inf., will remain on duty there for the present instead of going to Fort Snelling.

An army chaplain at Gosport has just broken his right arm for the fifth time. He did it once while skating, twice by being thrown from a horse, once by tumbling off a bicycle, and, the last time, by falling out of his dog cart.

The son of Consul General Lee, who failed to pass the examination in January, has been successful on the recent entrance examinations, and will be admitted in June next. He joins the new fourth class, and will take up his studies again in September.

Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., appointed in October last, and at the Army Medical School in Washington, D. C., to March 12 last, was married March 17, at Rome, N. Y., to Miss Maud Walker. The married couple have gone to Fort Leavenworth, to which post the groom was recently assigned.

The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has voted one million marks as an instalment for the construction of a dry dock at Kiel. It has repeatedly in former years refused to vote money for the building of such a dock. The committee has also voted an instalment of one million marks to be devoted to strengthening the harbor defenses at Kiel.

Notwithstanding repeated previous failures another attempt is being made to establish a national clearing house in New York City for the collection of country checks. The promoter of the enterprise is J. R. Anderson, and associated with him are White & Blackwell, bankers, of No. 47 Broadway. If the project meets with success it is proposed to organize a corporation to be known as the National Clearance Institution, which name has already been adopted for the purpose.

A San Francisco dispatch says: "The steamer *Peru*, which arrived March 17, brings news of the death of Prince Yoshi Hito Haru-no-Miya, heir apparent to the Japanese throne. Capt. S. A. Day, U. S. A., who has been spending several months in Japan, returned on the *Peru*, and is authority for the statement that the death of the Crown Prince is being openly discussed in diplomatic circles and by those high in the Japanese government, although the event has not been publicly announced."

The fifth annual banquet of the 2d Army Corps Association was held at the Shoreham, Washington, D. C., on the evening of March 16. At the head of one table was Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and at the head of the other was Gen. Joseph S. Smith, who acted as toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to: "Our Country, First, Last and Forever," Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, M. C.; "The Army," Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War; "The Navy," Hon. George C. Perkins; "Our Own Beloved Corps," Gen. Nelson A. Miles; and "The Patriotic Women of the War," Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. Among the distinguished guests were Archbishop Ireland, Senator Mark Hanna and a host of Army and Navy officers.

The "Tattler," referring to a recent lawn fete for the benefit of the St. Augustine Hospital Association, says: "One of the prettiest booths was presided over by Mrs. Van Ness, Mrs. John Vassar White, Mrs. Clement Best and Miss Miller, ladies of the 1st Artillery, who had an exquisitely decorated table selling chocolate and biscuits, and were so well patronized that it was impossible to supply the demand. One of the prettiest tables was arranged by Mrs. Albert Todd, of the 1st Artillery, for the sale of candy. Miss Katherine White and Miss Daisy Hubbell had a grab-bag that afforded a great deal of amusement, and was liberally patronized. Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff rendered valuable aid to the ladies in many ways. Adj. White and others extended courtesies that were greatly appreciated. Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff and Miss Elizabeth Woodruff, Mrs. and Miss Alexander, Mrs. W. H. Hubbell assisted the ladies in various ways. The association also wishes to acknowledge most gratefully the courtesies extended by Col. Miller and Lieut. Todd and the men of the companies who pitched and prepared the tents, and the band of the 1st Artillery."

It is understood that great pressure is being brought to bear upon President McKinley and Secretary Long in behalf of the appointment of Commander Charles H. Davis as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to succeed Admiral F. M. Ramsay. It had been supposed that Commander Davis deserved the superintendency of the Naval Observatory upon the retirement of Commodore R. L. Pythian next summer. Commander Davis has a record of fifteen years and five months at sea. Captain Henry C. Davis is also being considered for the position of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

S. 14. Mr. Allen.—That hereafter no part of the military or naval forces of the United States shall be put into active service in any State of the Union, under the pretense of protecting the same against domestic violence, unless on the application of the Legislature of such State, if in session, or if it can be convened in time to make such application, or on the application of the Executive of the State if the Legislature is not in session or can not be convened in time to make application therefor. Sec. 2. That no part of the military or naval forces of the United States shall be used by an Federal court, Judge thereof, deputy marshal or other officer of the United States, as a posse comitatus, to aid in the service or execution of any warrant, writ, order, judgment, process, or decree until the civil force of the Government and the military force of the State in which said warrant, writ, order, judgment, process, or decree is to be executed or served shall have been exhausted or until the same shall be applied for in the manner in this act prescribed. Sec. 3. That in the protection of the mails of the United States, or the protection of commerce, no part of the military or naval forces of the United States shall be employed or used until the civil and military power of the State in which such protection is sought or asked has been exhausted.

S. 15. Mr. Allen.—Providing that hereafter no cadet shall be appointed to, or received into, the Naval or Military Academy of the United States of America from any State, Territory, or district in which such cadet does not actually reside at the date of his appointment; and any such cadet, in addition to being an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Territory or district from which he is appointed and to which he is accredited at the date of his appointment and reception into the Naval or Military Academy of the United States of America, shall also have been an actual resident of the State, Territory or district from which he is appointed and to which he is accredited for a period of two years prior to the date of his appointment. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 24. Mr. Allen introduced a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. —Prescribing that hereafter no person shall be enlisted into the Army, Marine or naval service of the United States as an enlisted man, non-commissioned or commissioned officer who is not at the time of his enlistment a citizen of the United States of America by birth or naturalization.

S. 106. Mr. Wetmore.—Appropriates \$15,000 for the sufferers by the explosion of gun cotton at the U. S. Torpedo Station, July 3, 1893.

S. 114. Mr. Lodge introduced a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to appoint, for gallant and distinguished conduct at Port Royal, late Lieut. Henry C. Keene, U. S. N., a Lieutenant Commander, and to place him on the retired list.

S. 117. Mr. Lodge.—A bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. Revenue cutter *Gallatin* off the coast of Massachusetts.

S. 234. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to appoint and retire Charles Brewster, late 1st Lieutenant in the 7th Cav. of the Army as a 1st Lieutenant.

In the House.—Mr. Fitzgerald submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to furnish the House of Representatives with the probable cost of the construction and fitting up of a suitable plant for the manufacture of armor plate at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. Res. 1. Mr. Mercer.—H. R. 49 appropriates \$2,000,000 to establish an arsenal at Birmingham, Ala., for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Provided, That without cost to the United States a sufficient quantity of land, accepted as suitable and adequate for such arsenal by the Secretary of War, and not less than twenty-five acres, is conveyed in fee to the United States. And provided further, That exclusive jurisdiction over said land by the United States Government is ceded by the State of Alabama.

H. R. 78. Mr. Bennett.—Providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service on the Atlantic coast of the United States, with headquarters at the port of New York. Provided, That the cost of said construction shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000.

H. R. 82. Mr. Grosvenor.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy of the United States.—Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be allowed on the active list of the line officers of the Navy, ten rear admirals, ten commodores, sixty captains, seventy commanders, one hundred lieutenant commanders and a number of lieutenants, lieutenants junior grade, and ensigns sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list of the line at a number not greater than that now fixed by law: Provided, That lieutenants junior grade shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant at the expiration of seven years' service in the combined grades of lieutenant junior grade and ensign: And provided further, That ensigns shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant junior grade at the expiration of four years' service as ensigns. Provided, That no lieutenant junior grade shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant until he shall have had a total sea service of six years in the Navy, and no ensign shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant junior grade until he shall have had three years' sea service in the grade of ensign: And provided further, That any lieutenant junior grade or ensign who shall fail to qualify for promotion to the next higher grade under this section by reason of insufficient sea service shall, as soon as said deficiency in sea service is made up, be advanced and promoted and restored to the seniority of which said deficiency in sea service has temporarily deprived him.

Section 2. That all officers of the Navy, after thirty-five years' service, shall, upon their personal application to the President of the United States, be placed upon the retired list with three-quarters of the sea pay of their grade.

H. R. 127. Mr. Moody.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to prepare a roll called the medal of honor roll, and place thereon the names of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, seamen, landsmen, and marines who served in the late war of the rebellion, and who were recommended to Congress by their respective commanders for distinguished services in action as persons to have bestowed on them the medal of honor voted by said Congress. Each one is to receive a commission, in rank that of Captain in the Army, with an assimilated rank to those who served in the Navy. Said officers shall be paid, whether they are pensioners of the United States or not, 75 per centum of the emoluments and allowances now paid to officers of the same rank in the Army, with the assimilated rank in the Navy.

Axel S. Adams, formerly Captain, 3d U. S. Cav., who resigned Oct. 26, 1860, died in a police station cell at Chicago on March 18. He had been found unconscious in the street, and, it being thought he was intoxicated, was thrust into a cell. The case is being investigated, however, as there was a bad bruise over the dead man's right eye as though from a severe blow.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 16, from a short leave.

Lieut. F. E. Harris, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe early in the week from a pleasant trip to Richmond, Va.

Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th U. S. Inf., on a month's leave from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is visiting friends in the West.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Inf., and family, lately visiting at 163 Griswold street, Detroit, are now in Florida.

Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 8th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with Capt. C. H. Potter, Co. F.

Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., and Miss Townsend have returned to Milwaukee, Wis., to spend the spring and summer.

Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, March 12, from leave and resumed command of the post.

N. M. Curtis, late Member of Congress from New York, is developing strength in his quest to be Assistant Secretary of War.

A reception was given to Secretary of the Navy Long and Miss Long by ex-Secretary and Miss Herbert on the evening of March 12.

Capt. E. F. Wilcox, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week to assume command of Troop F of his regiment.

Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., of Madison Barracks, is spending the month of March on leave, and is a recent visitor in Washington, D. C.

By the will of the late Gen. Darius N. Couch, offered for probate, all the estate is left to Mrs. Couch unconditionally. Its value is about \$50,000.

Maj. J. C. Merrill, Surg., U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Washington, D. C., this week from Idaho to report to Surg. Gen. Sternberg for duty.

Lieut. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Ringgold, was expected at Fort McIntosh, Texas, the latter part of this week on a short visit.

Col. Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona, Pa., was unanimously re-elected Colonel of the 5th Regt., 2d Brigade, National Guard of Pa., on March 3, 1897.

Lieut. F. S. Wild, 6th Inf., relinquished duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 13, and after a few weeks' leave, will join at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. Peigram Whitworth, 18th U. S. Inf., on leave and visiting at 719 Texas street, Shreveport, La., will shortly rejoin at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, 23d Inf., on three months' leave from Fort Clark, Texas, since Feb. 14 last, is visiting at 145 West Third street, South Oil City, Pa.

Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., on three months' leave from San Antonio, since Jan. 21 last, has for present address, care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Maj. C. E. Munn, Surg., U. S. A., was busy this week closing up his affairs at Benicia Barracks, and after a few weeks' leave will go to Denver for duty at Fort Logan.

The marriage of Ensign Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U. S. N., to the daughter of Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is announced to take place in Washington, D. C., on the evening of March 15.

The great red granite sarcophagus, in which the body of Gen. Grant will rest in the Riverside tomb, arrived in New York March 15, and will be put in position as soon as the base is ready.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., and family, contemplate a trip abroad this summer, as soon as convenient after the General has relinquished the cares and responsibilities of active service.

The many friends of Maj. Wells Willard, U. S. A., in the East are pleased that the casualties of service again bring him to duty in New York City, with office in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, after a six weeks' station at San Antonio, again changes base to New York City, to take charge of the important Q. M. Depot there. Such are the vicissitudes of Army life.

Col. M. I. Ludington, after a short but pleasant tour of duty in New York City, will move about April 1 into quarters at Governors Island and enter upon duty as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the East.

Lieuts. E. St. J. Greble and G. F. E. Harrison, of Col. Pennington's regimental staff at Fort Adams, who have been quarantined on account of sickness in their respective families, were expected to be out and on duty again this week.

The resignation of Lieut. William H. Stayton, of the 1st Naval Batta. of New York, growing out of which considerable talk of a disagreement in that command has been heard, has been accepted by Adj. Gen. Tillinghast. Lieut. Stayton formerly served in the United States Marine Corps.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite, Medical Corps, U. S. A., retired October, 1895, has established his residence at 225 Central Park West, New York City, resuming the civil practice of the profession, which, previous to the Civil War, he exercised in the central part of New York State. His office is as above, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th U. S. Inf., has selected 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day as his regimental quartermaster in succession to Lieut. John F. Morrison, recently assigned as assistant instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School. Lieut. Day is an experienced and practical officer of nearly seventeen years' service, and has in the past given evidence of his fitness for the position of quartermaster.

At a recent meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope, appointed in connection with the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb on April 27, Gen. Horace Porter was appointed orator of the day. Gen. Dodge, in charge of the parade, reported that, judging by the replies he had received to the invitations extended to the Governors and militia of neighboring States, the demonstration would be a grand one. New York will spend \$50,000 on the celebration, and, besides the guardsmen and officials of other States, it is expected that the President and his Cabinet and the members of the diplomatic corps will be present.

Paymr. John Corwine, U. S. N., who left the naval station at Newport on Monday, March 8, and was arrested in Chicago on the following Wednesday, was taken to Newport, R. I., on Sunday afternoon, March 7, and waived the reading of a warrant charging him with obtaining \$5,000 from the First National Bank of Newport under false pretences. His case was continued until Friday, March 12, and \$3,000 bonds were furnished for his appearance. Of the \$5,000 which he secured from the bank all but \$50 has been recovered, and that will be made good, so that when the case comes up there is every indication that the bank's charge will be withdrawn.

Capt. F. H. French, 19th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Brady, Mich.

Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Omaha, Neb., where he has many friends.

Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, A. D. C. to Gen. Coppinger, has been visiting in New York City and vicinity.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is reported as lying very ill at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. A. Moss, 25th U. S. Inf., lately at Lafayette, La., is now in New York, and is spending a few weeks at Fort Columbus.

Gen. G. B. and Mrs. Daudy, of Omaha, have as their guests Lieut. J. T. Dean, 14th U. S. Inf., and his bride, who was Miss Daudy.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a visit to relatives and friends at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for the benefit of his health, is visiting at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York are naval cadets F. E. Ridgely and K. G. Castleman, Holland House; Ensign O. P. Jackson, Grand Hotel.

Scarlet fever has been quite prevalent of late at Fort Adams, R. I., and several families have been in quarantine. We understand, however, that the fever is abating.

Comy. Sergt. Edward Rain, U. S. A., retired from active service this week, is an old 19th Infantryman, and has held his warrant as Commissary Sergeant for almost twenty years.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., visited Fort Preble, Me., this week on board duty, to examine a candidate for the position of Ordnance Sergeant.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth M. Coster, daughter of the late Col. Charles R. Coster, to Mr. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, took place in Grace Church, New York City, March 16.

Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., accompanied President McKinley's mother back to her home at Canton, Ohio, on March 12, and will close up some affairs there before returning to Washington.

The special report made by Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav., on the combined maneuvers held on the Fort Riley military reservation in October last, is very interesting reading. It is a volume of 113 pages.

Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., U. S. A., who has been spending a leave at Charleston, S. C., has returned to St. Paul and under recent orders goes from there to San Antonio as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Texas.

Last week several officers of the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments were ordered to change station. This week the Subsistence Department has its turn, as will be seen from the published orders from the A. G. O.

Col. J. C. Bates, 2d U. S. Inf., who has been spending a short leave in Chicago, organized in that city on Tuesday of this week, March 16, the board convened by Gen. Brooke to examine enlisted candidates for commissions.

Capt. Frank Michler and M. P. Maus are to be congratulated that they are now to resume their old places on the personal staff of Maj. Gen. Miles. We have never fully agreed with the requirements of par. 35, A. R., 1895.

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A., on an extended leave from Plattsburg Barracks and residing at 1404 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., passed through New York, March 16, on his way North to make a visit.

Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, U. S. N., who was burned severely in Pittsburg recently, in a gas explosion in one of the foundries while inspecting steel, is now at his home in Charlestown, Mass., and his condition is reported to be serious.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th U. S. Inf., was expected to leave Fort Thomas, Ky., the latter part of this week on leave, to return about the middle of April. During his absence the post and regiment will be in command of Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert.

The engagement of Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, only daughter of Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and granddaughter of former Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, to Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of New York City, has been announced.

Edward Gilbert, of Omaha, a naval cadet, has been ill, and has so far recovered as to be able to leave the U. S. Marine Hospital, New York, where it so happened he was treated by Dr. George R. Gilbert from Omaha, and who is now one of the resident physicians of that hospital.—Excelsior.

The Army, especially the retired portion of it, will be entirely satisfied with the nominations this week by President McKinley of Gen. Horace Porter as Minister to France, and Col. John Hay, as Minister to England. Both distinguished themselves during the war in responsible places, and both have, since the war, been prominent in public affairs and in matters of national interest. The President has done well.

Sergts. Clark R. Elliott, Troop F, 3d Cav.; Percy M. Cochran, Co. G, 6th Inf., and Walter T. Bates, Co. G, 17th Inf.; Corps. John J. Lenney, Troop F, 3d Cav.; George O. Hubbard, Troop G, 3d Cav.; Ralph A. Clay, Co. B, 5th Inf., and Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Co. E, 5th Inf., and Privts. Robert E. Wyllie, band, 1st Art.; Victor R. Bryan, Battery C, 4th Art., and John W. French, Co. C, 21st Inf., arrived at Governors Island early in the week ready and eager to be examined for a commission by the board now sitting there for that purpose.

Capt. W. H. Miller, U. S. A., the constructing Quartermaster of the new post to be built near Spokane, Wash., has been officially notified by the Quartermaster General of the acceptance of the bid of Moses P. Keefe, of Omaha, for the construction of the first buildings. These include four double sets of officers' quarters, one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters and one two-company barracks. The contractor is to do the plumbing, steam fitting and gas piping on the buildings. The contract was let for the lump sum of \$93,300. It is expected that the preliminaries can be arranged and the work of construction begun by April 1.

The Seattle "Intelligencer," referring to the fact that March 4 was local pension day, says: One woman, the picture of culture and refinement, the widow of a distinguished and gallant officer, who did not long ago within the borders of this State, came forward as one of the line of pensioners. Just back of the desk hung a picture of McKinley, courteously appropriate to inauguration day. As the lady's eye caught sight of the smooth, classic face of the man who had not been ashamed to bear the hardships of camp life, nor afraid to face the thunders of the battlefield, perhaps memories came to her of her own husband, and with the memories a new pride in his achievements and a fresh glory in his character, of which the prosaic little voucher before her was a perpetual certificate. The lady was Mrs. Fannie Kautz, widow of Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A.

Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, has gone South on a tour of inspection of engineering works. Savannah, Ga., is his objective point, but he may possibly extend his trip to Florida. He expects to be absent about two weeks.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Gen. W. P. Craighill, Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, Maj. J. M. Kelley, Lieut. W. V. Judson, Lieut. J. A. Moss, Lieut. G. F. Barney, Capt. A. P. Blockson, Lieut. F. B. McKenna, Capt. C. Wilcox and Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Grand Hotel; Col. A. Mills, Astor House, and Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, Barrett House.

The following officers of the Navy are reported in Washington: Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, Lieut. John A. H. Nickels, Army and Navy Club, and Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, Ebbitt House; Naval Cadet Frank E. Ridgely, at the Shoreham; Capt. P. H. Cooper, of the Naval Academy; Capt. Albert Kautz, at 1724 P street, N. W.; Ensign C. B. Morgan, a guest of the Army and Navy Club; Lieut. A. McCrackin, of the Naval Academy.

At noon, March 15, in the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Mr. Robert Roy McKee, son of the late Maj. R. J. McKee, on the staff of Gen. B. F. Tracy during the late war, was married to Miss Elizabeth Snow Wilson, of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N., retired. An informal reception was held at the apartment of Chaplain Kane, and congratulations were given to the happy couple, who took the afternoon train for Old Point Comfort.

Captain M. W. Day, 9th Cav., who went last week with a detail to clear the Uncompagne (Utah) reservation of intruders, has returned to Fort Duchesne with eleven prisoners. No serious trouble or bloodshed was occasioned. The troops had a very hard trip on account of the heavy snow and extreme cold weather, and most of them are now in the hospital suffering from snow blindness. The prisoners were all white men, who broke the law by entering the unopened reservation. They were confined in the guard house and then turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were in Washington, D. C., the past week, located as follows: 1st Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d Inf., U. S. A., was at the Ebbitt, en route to his station, Fort Snelling, Minn. Capt. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., U. S. A., has been at the Cairo. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d Inf., U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt on leave. Capt. H. B. Bristol, U. S. A., retired, is in Washington for an indefinite period. Maj. E. W. Halford, U. S. A., of the Pay Corps, is at 1622 Twenty-second street, N. W., on leave. Maj. Halford will be remembered as the private secretary of ex-President Harrison. Pay Director Casper Schenck, U. S. N., general inspector of the Pay Corps, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club on inspection duty. Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, U. S. N., of the Columbia, is at the Army and Navy Club on leave.

Young Frank Ruggles, son of Brig. Gen. Ruggles, Adjutant General, U. S. A., is, says a West Point dispatch, a hero of all the embryo soldiers at Maj. Braden's West Point preparatory school. One night last week a discussion arose among the students as to which of the cadets had the nerve to visit a cemetery at midnight and descend into an open grave, and Ruggles said he would. A silk hat and blanket were promised him if he carried out his promise. Just below the school is Peacevale Cemetery, overlooking the Hudson. A grave was opened there last Saturday. Sunday afternoon a party of students entered the cemetery and dropped a handkerchief into the grave, which Ruggles was to return as an evidence that he had won the wager. Just before midnight Ruggles started from the school and briskly walked down the road which leads to the cemetery. In less than fifteen minutes he returned waving the handkerchief which the students had put into the grave. After voting him the bravest fellow in the school all retired. Young Ruggles has just passed his entrance examination for the Military Academy, and will don the gray in June.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 17, 1897.

Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., repeated his lecture, previously given before the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute, before the Ladies' Reading Club last Wednesday evening. The Indians, Sioux troubles of '89 and '90, battle of Wounded Knee, capture of Sitting Bull, and death of Lieut. Casey were among the subjects treated in this able paper. The lecture was profusely illustrated by stereoscopic views, maps, photographs, etc. The battle of Wounded Knee was described with accompanying maps, showing the location of the United States troops with regard to the Indians to have been such that the massacre of women and children, which has always been remembered as one of the horrible details of the battle, was inevitable. The capture of Sitting Bull by Indian police was graphically described, as was also the death of the gallant Casey near Pine Ridge Agency in January, 1891, at the hand of a Brulé Indian. The lucid account and description of events, the large number of excellent maps, views of forts, photographs, etc., rendered the lecture exceedingly interesting to an appreciative audience, by whom it was thoroughly enjoyed.

Miss Augusta B. Bérard, who has occupied the position of postmistress at West Point for the past twenty-five years, has tendered her resignation to the Postmaster General, to take effect on April 8. The office of postmaster at West Point has been held by a member of Miss Bérard's family for sixty-two years. Her father, the late Prof. Claudius Bérard, was the first of the name to hold the office, which he did in addition to the professorship of French. His wife succeeded to the position at his death, and two years prior to the death of Mrs. Bérard the appointment was conferred upon her daughter, the present incumbent. So closely associated, so identified with her birthplace has Miss Bérard become, so endeared to all who have known her, that it is difficult at first for her friends to realize that her approaching departure, sincerely and deeply regretted by them all, will be, while their loss, her gain.

The cadet german on Saturday afternoon was led by Cadet McCoy. The following were among the couples dancing: Cadet Newbold and Miss Davis; Cadet Woodruff and Miss Annie Davis; Cadet Cheney and Miss Michie; Cadet Ashburn and Miss Mason; Cadet Hall and Miss May Craney; Cadet Stone and Miss Bessie Craney; Cadet Minton and Miss Spurgin; Cadet Dorey and Miss Cooley; Cadet Jewell and Miss Willson. Several new figures were danced. The Rev. Dr. Holcombe, father-in-law of Mr. Edward Denton, assisted the Chaplain at the morning service at the cadet chapel on Sunday.

Canon Chapman, of Albany, father of Mrs. Traub; Lieut. Cornelius de W. Wilcox, 2d Art.; Lieut. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; Miss Cooley, a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lusk, have been among recent visitors at the post.

The last meeting of the Ladies' Sewing Circle was held at Mrs. Michie's on Friday afternoon.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

March 6, 1897.

Pvt. Charles R. Lauterjung, of Co. H, 16th Inf., died of heart failure in rear of the company barracks at 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst. He had just returned from Coeur d'Alene, less than half a mile distant, and ran all the way to the post to be in time for "check." He had complained of heart trouble for several months and the overexertion being too great he succumbed almost in an instant after reporting at the quarters. He was a native of Cologne, Germany, was thirty-four years of age, and had served twelve years in the Army. Since 1891, when he became a distinguished marksman, he has been noted as one of the first shots in the Army. As a medal-winner he was the best in the 4th Inf.

An unusually large number of Fort Sherman people are reported in the hands of the grip. The list at present includes both surgeons, Maj. Merrill and Brechemin, and Lieut. C. W. Castle.

Mrs. Merrill has returned from Boston and, with Maj. Merrill, will leave for Washington, D. C., upon the arrival on the 25th inst. of the new Post Surgeon, Maj. Kinner.

Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, of Fort Spokane, Wash., arrived on March 2 and remained until March 5, as the guest of Lieut. L. S. Sorley. The 16th Inf. Band tendered Lieut. Simmons a serenade on Wednesday afternoon.

Lieut. Guy G. Palmer has been detailed as instructor in athletics at this post.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman and family have arrived from Fort Assiniboine, Mont. The chaplain has begun a series of lectures in the hall.

The exchange council, consisting of Capt. T. W. Morrison, Capt. L. C. Allen and 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., met on the 1st inst., in compliance with Par. 5, G. O. No. 46, A. G. O., 1895, and transacted the business of the exchange. The canteen has not declared a dividend since January.

The Grand Orient Lodge is to be revived at this post, beginning March 20. This rejuvenation will bring joy to many of the 16th., who have in the past spent many pleasant hours deep in the Orient at Fort Douglas.

The Fort Sherman Comedy (?) Company seems to have disappeared or disbanded, or something or other, and the Bon Ton Club is the latest aggregation who propose to chase the fleeting hours with flying feet at least three times a week. The club has advertised a grand ball at Coeur d'Alene Opera House, March 17.

The masquerade ball given by the Red Men's Society of Fort Sherman in the Opera House was the event of the season in Idaho social circles. A large number of handsome prizes were distributed.

The target season at this post will begin May 1.

Serjts. Miller and French, of Co. B, Fort Spokane, Wash., arrived, March 4, with a prisoner, Shaughnessy, and will return March 8.

THE REVENUE CUTTER CADETS.

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 8, 1897.

On Tuesday evening last the officers and cadets were entertained by Col. Yokum, of St. Louis, at a dance at the Verona Inn, Clearwater. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Richardson and the Misses Richardson, of St. Louis; the Misses Bouton, Chicago; Miss Neal, Miss Scott, Miss Clark, Atlanta; Miss Osgood, Detroit; Lieut. Berthoff, and Dr. Athey, R. C. S., and Cadets Cairnes, Ulke, Mead, Mann, Wild, Prince, Wolff and Hottel.

The cadets' baseball team of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Chase defeated the Rollins College team in a warmly contested game at Winter Park, St. Petersburg, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 26. Score, 10 to 9. The game was witnessed by a large crowd from St. Augustine, Jacksonville and Tampa. Positions were: Cadets—Haines, p.; Goudey, c.; Mead, 1b.; Ulke, 2b.; Blake, 3b.; Prince, ss.; Wolf, c. f.; Fisher, l. f.; Hottel, r. f.; umpire, Dr. W. L. Athey, of University of Virginia. In the evening the cadets were entertained at a hop at the Hotel Seaside. Those present included W. P. Clayson, wife and daughter, of Annapolis; Miss Dick, of Winter Park; Lieuts. Edmonds and Jenkins, R. C. S., and Cadets Wild, Satterlee and Cairnes. The officers of the Chase were entertained at luncheon on the steam yacht Nourmahal on Friday, Feb. 25.

Rollins College played a return game of baseball with the cadets at Tampa, March 6. At the end of five innings the score stood, Cadets 12, Rollins 6, when the game was called to allow the Orlando football team and cadets to play a game of football. After a vigorous fifteen minutes of play the game was stopped to allow the Orlando team to catch their train. Score: Cadets, 4; Orlando, 0. A very large crowd witnessed the game. The cadets were tendered a reception and dance by Mrs. H. B. Plant at the Tampa Bay Hotel Saturday night. Dancing continued until midnight, when supper was served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Plant, Mrs. Skinner, of New Haven; Mrs. Eaton, Miss Hardy, of Boston; Miss Warren, of Philadelphia; Miss Sandler, of New York; the Misses Latham, of Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. William Reynolds, R. C. S.; Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Johnston; Lieuts. Berthoff, Henderson, Gamble and Jenkins, and Dr. W. L. Athey, R. C. S., and the cadets, ad lib.

FORT WASHAKIE, WYO.

Recent advices from Fort Washakie are that the probable death of old Chief Washakie, of the Shoshones, has produced a feeling of uncertainty among the white people of the Lander Valley and surrounding country. The old chief has since 1868 kept his tribe at peace with the whites, and prided himself on keeping his word with the Great Father, according to the treaty made with the Government, on which occasion Gen. John B. Sanborn, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. W. S. Harney, Gen. C. C. Augur, N. J. Taylor, John B. Henderson and S. F. Tappan acted as commissioners on the part of the Government. It is thought there will be trouble between the two tribes, the Arapahoes and the Shoshones, after the old chief's death. Unfortunately, Chief Washakie will leave no successor who is worthy to wear his blanket. Dick Washakie, the old man's favorite son, is quite popular in his tribe, but he lacks the force of character which marks his father as the great chief. The commander of the garrison is not disposed to believe that there is trouble ahead, and the acting Indian agent, Capt. Wilson, holds the same opinion, but the old pioneers claim to know the Indians better than the officers of the Army.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth items from the Kansas City "Times" and other sources are, it is stated, that Capt. Hodgson, the post quartermaster, expects to take an extended leave as soon as Mrs. Hodgson is able to travel, for the benefit of her health. With the beginning of May the troops will be doing active work on the target range. A paymaster is still very badly needed at Leavenworth.

Miss Marshall, of Darlington, Wis., is visiting her brother, Lieut. Marshall, 6th Cav. The troops were paid off under the supervision of Lieut. E. M. Lewis, 20th Inf. Lieut. Harbeson, 20th Inf., was a caller at the post, March 12, en route from Washington to his station at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., is the first of the six officers ordered to report for examination for promotion to arrive at the post. Lieut. Buck is on duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin, on the staff of the Governor, but has just come from Washington, where he witnessed the inauguration ceremonies. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Clark left March 12 for a brief visit to Fort Riley.

FORT KEOGH.

March 10, 1897.

Capt. J. Kinzie has been confined to his house with a very severe cold. Ezra Woodruff, Jr., had quite a severe attack of the measles. All of the companies now have gymnasium drill daily, under the instruction of Lieut. F. H. Whitman. Miss Gwinn Kinzie gave a most delightful sleigh ride to her numerous young friends of the garrison on Feb. 26. After a ride of about ten miles the party returned to the residence of the hostess, where an elegant luncheon was indulged in. Miss E. Kinzie chaperoned the party. The success of this initial sleigh ride assures many in the future. After the regular hop on Feb. 26 a delightful luncheon was served by Mrs. Benham at her residence. Nothing cools the ardor of the enthusiastic bicycle rider. Frequently with the thermometer registering 25 degrees below zero, a Montana blizzard raging and the ground covered with snow four inches deep, men are seen to wend their way without the least difficulty to town, a distance of two miles and a half, which in order to reach the Tongue River must be crossed. A soldier of this garrison has invented a "railroad bicycle," a contrivance by which, with the addition of a third wheel to a common bicycle, one is enabled to ride the rails. As there is a level stretch of track extending from the post to the city (?), this is often used in making the trip. Lieut. W. J. Lutz left here on the 2d, to relieve Lieut. Brofield, stationed at Camp Merritt. Heretofore the trip has only consumed three days, but this time it was necessary to take four days, owing to the very bad condition of the road. Col. J. C. Bates is at present in St. Paul, as a member of the examining board, for candidates for a commission. Maj. J. Smith is in command of the garrison. Mr. G. M. Miles, of Miles City, was married to Miss Laura Ritner, daughter of Chaplain Ritner, on the 10th inst., Rev. Douglas officiating. The ceremony was a very quiet home affair, only a few intimate friends being present. The couple left immediately on their honeymoon, bound for Philadelphia. On their return they will take up their residence in Miles City, where Mr. Miles is engaged in the hardware trade. Mrs. Miles will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends. This garrison experienced a great loss in the removal of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hirschfeld to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hirschfeld made a host of friends in the second. The friends of Capt. H. B. Sanson, retired, learned with great regret of his recent serious illness, but rejoice that he is now recovering.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Water, water, everywhere, except for fires, has been illustrated here by the torrents of rain. One place, a sink hole through which the track of the electric cars run has been full, and undrained, cutting us off from the city by usual transit.

The band was sent to the city, and played for charitable purposes. The Misses Winslow, of Buffalo, and Miss Cole, of Springfield, Ill., are visitors at the post. The Monday evening band concerts and Thursday hops are well attended. Col. Smith and family recently at Fort Houston, Tex., are visiting Dr. Girard. Lieut. Col. Smith is settled in St. Louis, his station. The troops are taking great interest in gymnastics, including running, jumping, tug-of-war, scaling walls, boxing and gymnasium work. The latter part of the month will be used as field days for competitive exhibitions. The greased pig and pole, cock fights, egg with or without a spoon, will be left for campaign work, if then. The order allowing aides beyond four years will be acceptable to many, and seemingly common sense not to make a general officer have so many changes in what may be called his personal family. It is different with regimental adjutants and quartermasters, who for instruction should be relieved every four years, and thus not lose their touch with the line.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

The 1st Cav. Battalion has returned to Fort Huachuca from its expedition to the border of Mexico, called there by reported outbreaks of Indians. The command was in the saddle every day for nine hours for fourteen consecutive days, covering a distance of 300 miles. The men all looked well after such hard riding, but the horses showed the service. Lieut. Col. Bacon, who commanded the battalion, complimented the men very highly for their services. A detachment of twenty-five cavalry men will, in future, be sent to San Bernardino instead of a troop, as heretofore. The change was made on account of the Papago campaign.

PRESIDO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A dispatch says: There was a brilliant scene at the Presido March 13, when Col. George H. Burton, Inspector Gen., made an official inspection, which included a review of infantry, artillery and cavalry, witnessed by a number of ladies and gentlemen from the city. Col. W. R. Shafter, who is Col. Burton's senior, was the chief figure in the review. Lieut. Col. S. M. B. Young, 4th Cav., was in command of the troops. Commanders of the various divisions were as follows: Light Artillery, Lieut. Col. E. B. Williston; Cavalry, Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.; Infantry, Capt. J. J. O'Connell; Heavy Artillery, Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art. In addition to the light artillery and the heavy dragoons, there was a battalion of infantry and a battalion of cavalry in the review. At the conclusion of the ceremony there was a concert at Fresno by the band.

KEY WEST BARRACKS.

Perhaps the "Journal" will be pleased to have some news from the most Southern post of the Army, and the one which every artilleryman longs for as a station—for his worst enemy. But if the barracks continues to be improved as rapidly as in the four months since the arrival of the 1st, they will soon cease to deserve an ill name. Upon our arrival we at once took off our coats (which we found superfluous in this climate), and went to work, and the results have so far been encouraging.

Ground will soon be broken for a complete sewer system, and the men are to be supplied with "rain baths" of the latest pattern. Electric light has already, by private enterprise, been brought into the garrison, and we hope that in time the Quartermaster's Department may be brought to see that in a tropical climate it is desirable to have a light which can be used in a draught and does not give out as much heat as a stove. The bath houses in the bay, which are ingeniously ill-contrived specimens of architecture, are the next thing on the list, so rumor says, to be amended, and the officers' bath house is now being moved from its former station, in the immediate neighborhood of the dumping place for all the filth of the post. Over two hundred trees have been recently set out, many of them being rare tropical fruit trees, and over a hundred being coconut palms. Work will also shortly be begun on the extension of the barrack buildings, which will greatly increase their comfort and capacity. The post is also being repainted. The post exchange is doing well; it is said to be the first one ever established at the post, and yet this is a very thirsty land. Lieut. R. F. Johnston, C. E., is a recent arrival. He comes to supervise the construction of the new fortifications, on which work is to be begun immediately. It is expected that by the end of the year there will be in position two 10-inch and four 8-inch B. L. rifles and a battery of eight 12-inch B. L. mortars. Fort Taylor is not included in this work, and for the present will remain like some Southern Colonels, unconquered. Key West has at last a habitable hotel. The Florida wizard, Mr. Flagler, has leased the old Russell House, and, under the expert hands of the painters, it has changed in appearance, as in name, and now as Hotel Key West is not unworthy to hold up one end of the great Flagler system. We are pursuing the even tenor of our way undisturbed by rumors of war, or the melancholy tales which are wafted over from "our Armenia" across the Florida Straits, or even by the news that an American has spent fourteen days in a Spanish dungeon, incommunicado, for the crime of possessing Cuban postage stamps!

COLUMBUS BARRACKS OHIO.

Columbus Barracks, March 17, 1897.

Miss Mary Wren, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Wren, gave a very delightful party to her little friends of the garrison last Saturday evening at her home, after which they adjourned to the post hall and enjoyed themselves dancing for a couple of hours. All report a most enjoyable time and feel highly pleased with Miss Mary's entertainment.

Mrs. Grumley, wife of Lieut. E. I. Grumley, gave a farewell dinner last Tuesday to 1st Lieut. F. S. Wild, 6th Inf., who has recently received his promotion from 2d Lieutenant, 17th Inf.

1st Lieut. W. E. Ayer, 12th Inf., on college duty at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, spent last Thursday with Lieut. and Mrs. Wren.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, returned last week from a very pleasant visit of about ten days spent with relatives and friends in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Wilber, of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. Corwin Sage, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Burns last week. Quite a large number of the ladies and their friends of the garrison attended the Aus Der Ohe concert last week at the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Charlotte O'Brien, who is attending school at Detroit, Mich., is visiting her father, Capt. L. M. O'Brien. Miss Agnes Reed, of Pennsylvania, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Arthur Johnson. Miss Lacey, daughter of Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, 3d Inf., is very ill with bronchitis.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Lyon, who have been visiting Washington, D. C., returned last Friday.

The members of the 17th Inf. were agreeably surprised during the dinner hour of the 6th inst. by Col. Poland entering the mess hall and commanding "Attention!" As soon as the clatter of the knives and forks subsided the Colonel paid the regiment a compliment as follows: "Before leaving for Washington on the 2d inst., I announced that the Colonel commanding assumed that the 17th U. S. Inf. had been selected to participate in the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March, as a special mark of favor, in recognition of its good repute, and I asked that one and all exert every effort to lend assistance to each other to avoid any lapses from exemplary and orderly conduct which would affect the reputation of the regiment. It is with the greatest satisfaction and pride I inform you that your conduct as soldiers under arms, and as men individually, in the quarters in the War Department building, in the streets of the city and on the march in the grand parade has won for you and the regiment from the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in whose inauguration you had the honor to participate, officers who commanded, down to men who had served with you in the ranks, the most gratifying words of praise and commendation, not only for your military bearing under arms, but for your decorum and well-bred, well-disciplined behavior as individual men. It gives me the greatest pleasure to thank you for heeding my request and for your care for the reputation of the regiment of which I am proud to be the commanding officer."

Navy Department officials are much gratified by recent reports concerning the San Francisco and New York. The San Francisco recently came out of dock in the Mediterranean when Admiral Selfridge ordered her to make a run for a few hours. The vessel started in at 18 knots and kept this up for ten hours without a stop, making a record of high efficiency for a ship of her class. There was no hitch or heating of journals or other fault to be found with the machinery, and, while the speed average was not as high by a knot and a half as that made by the San Francisco at her trial trip, it is the general belief that the 10-knot record under service conditions is far better than the record made on the trial trip which lasted four hours. The cruiser New York, on her recent trip from Hampton Roads to New York, steamed for four hours at 18 knots, without resorting to forced draught. In each case the runs were made without any addition to the fire.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR 4, MARCH 1, 1897. DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes extracts from the reports of athletic contests for the month of February, 1897.

CIRCULAR 5, MARCH 17, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following instructions for the preparation of pay-rolls, having been approved by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The column, "Year of continuous service," in the pay-rolls (new form), is intended to show the actual year in which the soldier is serving, not the number of years' service which may have been completed by the soldier, as has appeared on many of the rolls sent to paymasters. For instance: A soldier entitled to \$2 per month for five years' continuous service was borne as "5," \$3 per month for ten years was borne as "10," \$4 per month for fifteen years' service was borne as "15," when it should have been apparent that said sums could be due only in the 6th to 10th inclusive, 11th to 15th inclusive, and 16th to 20th years inclusive, respectively. Therefore,

1. The actual year of service (1st, 2d, 3d and so on, as the case may be) must in all cases be stated in the column referred to.

2. A soldier entitled to \$2 per month for certificate of merit, or one entitled to "re-enlisted pay," should be so borne in the column of "Remarks," and when the "re-enlisted" soldier becomes entitled to \$2 per month for five years' continuous service, the date on which the same becomes due should be stated in the column of "Remarks," and continued therein until the soldier shall have been once paid by a paymaster, and on rolls thereafter he should appear in the column "Year of continuous service" as "6."

3. In all cases where the rate of pay changes, the date on which the increased rate becomes due should be stated in the column of "Remarks," and continued therein until the soldier shall have been paid for the period which includes such increase, after which the figure indicating the year of service should appear in the appropriate column.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 3, MARCH 11, 1897 DEPARTMENT MISSOURI.

Prescribes that practical instruction under A. R. 230 and with reference to G. O. No. 53, series 1896, Headquarters of the Army, will commence April 1 and be continued until Nov. 15, except when interrupted by target practice. The practice season for small arms firing at posts in this department will embrace the period excluded between April 15 and Sept. 15, inclusive. The months of April and October are designated for instruction and practice in military signaling.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Asst. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., recorder, is appointed to meet at War Department, Washington, Thursday, March 18, 1897, for the examination for promotion of Capt. Robert Craig, Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.; and Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, Tuesday, May 4, 1897, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. The junior officer will act as recorder. 1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Robert S. Woodson and George D. De Shon, Asst. Surgs., will report before the above board for examination. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month is granted to Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surg. Gen., and Lieut. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen., are detailed to attend the Twelfth International Medical Congress, to be held in Moscow, Russia, Aug. 19 to 26, 1897, as delegates to represent the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to Fort Logan, Col., without awaiting the arrival of Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

The following transfers are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Denis Lane, now at Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger, who will be sent to Nashville, Tenn., not later than April 1, 1897, to Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., for duty at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville, Tenn. Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph West, now at Whipple Bks., Ariz. Ter., to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles H. Bowcott; Sergt. Bowcott, when thus relieved, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ter. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer will relieve Capt. Graham D. Fitch of the duties now in his charge, perform them in addition to his present duties, and report by letter to the president of the Mississippi River Commission. Capt. Fitch, upon being relieved, will report to the C. O., Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. (H. Q. A., March 13.)

The resignation by Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 3, 1897. (H. Q. A., March 13.)

The following changes in the stations, duties, and assignments of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M., will report to the Commanding General Department of the Plate for duty, to relieve Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., of his duties as Chief Q. M. of that department, and will perform them in addition to his present duties at Omaha, Neb. Maj. Wheeler, upon being relieved, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M. of that department, to relieve Maj. John Simpson, Q. M. Maj. Simpson, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Q. M. Gen. Lieut. Col. Kimball, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to New York City and relieve Col. Marshall L. Ludington, Asst. Q. M. Gen., of the charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city. Col. Ludington, upon being relieved, will report at Department of the East for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department. Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Asst. Q. M. (recently appointed), will repair to Washington,

D. C., for temporary duty in his office. (H. Q. A., March 13.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 10, is granted Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr. (Denver, Col.) (S. O. 18, D. C., March 9.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Texas, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, and from that point to Fort Brown, Texas, to examine the military telegraph line between those posts and conduct certain experiments with the new type of field telegraph instrument. (S. O. 28, D. T., March 11.)

Sergt. William M. Talbot, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and report to 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, for duty, to accompany him from that point to Fort Brown and assist him in making an examination of the military telegraph line between those posts and conducting certain experiments with the new type of field telegraph instrument. (S. O. 28, D. T., March 11.)

Acting Hosp. Steward R. Q. Roberts will proceed to Fort Barrancas. (Washington Barracks, March 11.)

Acting Hosp. Steward J. W. Strong will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jackson Barracks, March 11.)

The Commanding Officer, Columbus Barracks, will send an Acting Hospital Steward to Fort Meade, for duty. (S. O. 60, D. E., March 12.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. R. Von der Goltz will proceed to Washington Barracks. (Fort Trumbull, March 13.)

Col. J. M. Whittemore, O. D., is relieved from command of the Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and assigned to command of Frankford Arsenal, Pa. Col. A. R. Buffington, O. D., is relieved from command of Rock Island Arsenal and assigned to command of Powder Depot, Dover, N. J. Lieut. Col. J. P. Farley, O. D., is relieved from command of Frankford Arsenal and assigned to command of Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. Capt. S. E. Blunt, O. D., is relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal and assigned to command of Rock Island Arsenal. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 3.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Frank J. Harvey, now at Fort Preble, is transferred to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (S. O. 63, D. E., March 16.)

1st Lieut. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engrs., now on temporary service in the office of the Chief of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point, New York, and assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. David L. Brainard, C. S., is relieved from temporary duty as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at New York City, and will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., and relieve Capt. James N. Allison, C. S., of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at that place. Capt. Allison, upon being relieved, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Chief Commissary of that Department, to relieve Lieut. Col. William H. Nash, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub. He will also relieve Lieut. Col. Nash as Purchasing Commissary at Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. Col. Nash, upon being relieved, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Maj. Henry G. Sharpe, C. S., of his duties as Purchasing Commissary of that place. Maj. Sharpe, upon being relieved, will proceed to Boston, Mass., and relieve Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at that place, who upon being relieved will proceed to Denver, Col., and relieve Maj. William L. Alexander, C. S., of his duties as Purchasing Commissary. (H. Q. A., March 15.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Henry McEldey, Surg.; Maj. John M. Banister, Surg.; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Tuesday, April 13, 1897, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. 1st Lieut. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Frederick P. Reynolds, and Madison M. Brewer, Asst. Surgs., are ordered to report in person to Maj. Henry McEldey, Surg., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 15.)

Acting Hospital Steward William L. McBrien, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be granted a furlough for three months, to terminate Aug. 3, 1897. (S. O. 41, D. M., March 6.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engrs. are directed to proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., as a board of visitors to the U. S. Engineer School, for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the school: Col. Henry M. Robert, Col. George L. Gillespie, Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Maj. Henry M. Adams and Capt. Harry F. Hodges. (H. Q. A., March 17.)

Ordinance Sergt. Charles H. Chinn, now at Fort Pulaski, Ga., will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., not later than April 1, 1897, to await retirement. (H. Q. A., March 17.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav. (Fort Wingate, N. M.) (S. O. 18, D. C., March 9.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 11.)

Sergt. Clark R. Elliott and Corp. John J. Lenney, Troop F, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Columbus for examination for a commission. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 13.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., is extended three days. (S. O. 41, D. M., March 6.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The leave granted Capt. William Baird, 6th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 44, D. M., March 10.)

Corp. L. P. Conway, Troop E, 6th Cav., is detailed Steward of Post Exchange. (Fort Myer, March 10.)

Corp. M. Legendre has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. P. Mowry appointed Corporal, Troop E.

During the absence of Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., on board duty at Fort Columbus, 1st Lieut. C. D. Rhodes will perform duties of Exchange Officer.

1st Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., is appointed Commissary of post, vice Capt. E. T. Wilcox, relieved. (Fort Myer, March 15.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

The leave granted Maj. Charles S. Isley, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

The following transfers in the 10th Cavalry are made: 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., from Troop M to Troop I. 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, from Troop I to Troop M. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

Chaplain Francis H. Weaver, 10th Cav., who has been found incapacitated, will proceed to his home. (H. Q. A., March 17.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, March 10.)

Maj. J. L. Tiernan, 1st Art., will supervise payment of troops on muster of Feb. 28. (Fort Monroe, March 12.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, March 5.)

Sergt. John Wolfe, Battery D, 1st Art., and nine men from Jackson Barracks having completed duty before the Reg. Examining Board, will return to that post. (Fort Barrancas, March 13.)

Leave for four months is granted to 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. W. PENNINGTON.

Sergt. Edgar Stuart, Co. E, 2d Art., relieved from extra duty as school teacher. (Fort Preble, March 10.)

Sergt. R. E. Pate, Co. H, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Ordinance Sergeant. (Fort Trumbull, March 10.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 4th Art. (S. O. 45, D. M., March 11.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Pvt. P. McCormack, Co. H, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. J. Hafer, Battery A, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank to date Oct. 1, 1875. (5th Art., March 9.)

Leave for fifteen days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted to 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art. (S. O. 62, D. E., March 15.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave for seven days granted to 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 30, D. D., March 8.)

Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey, 3d Inf., will remain on duty with the 17th Infantry until further orders, instead of proceeding to join his post in the Department of Dakota as directed in S. O. 44, Feb. 23, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted to 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Corps. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, E. and Ralph A. Clay, B, 5th Inf., will proceed to Fort Columbus to be examined for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. (Fort McPherson, March 11.)

Pvt. W. G. Prater, A, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Corpl. J. Z. Linville has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corpl. F. A. Hall appointed Corporal in Co. F, 5th Inf.

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

1st Lieut. P. S. Wild, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty at post. (Columbus Barracks, March 13.)

Sergt. P. M. Cochran, Co. G, 6th Inf., will proceed, March 13, to Fort Columbus for examination for promotion. (Fort Thomas, March 12.)

Corpl. W. Dawson, Co. C, 6th Inf., is detailed assistant steward in general mess. (Fort Thomas, March 13.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

The leave granted Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

A Cheyenne dispatch says: "A fatal sparring match occurred March 11. The principals were Privs. O'Shay and Gollie, 8th U. S. Inf., stationed here. In the first round O'Shay struck Gollie a blow below the ear, killing him instantly. O'Shay is under arrest and will be tried for murder."

2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., is detailed counsel for Pvt. Martineau, Battery K, 5th Art., before the G. C. M., at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 19.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LISTER.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 19, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 13.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., to take effect from the expiration of the ordinary leave heretofore granted him. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect March 23, is granted Col. William J. Lyster, 9th Inf. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 18.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, to date from Feb. 26, 1897, is granted to 2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf., pending compliance by him with his orders to report at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment therein. (H. Q. A., March 13.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 29, D. P., March 2.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., is further extended four days. (H. Q. A., March 13.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

The 13th Inf. Band gave their third annual ball in the Eldorado Hall, Youngstown, on the evening of March 17. It was a very successful affair.

Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, March 13.)

2d Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, March 20.)

Sergt. Harry Foss, A, 13th Inf., will return to Fort Porter. (Fort Columbus, March 15.)

Sergt. C. P. Foss, Co. A, 13th Inf., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Porter, March 12.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Sergt. Walter T. Bates, Co. G, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Columbus to be examined for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. (Columbus Barracks, March 11.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 10.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. H, (17th Inf., March 14.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 12.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Capt. Francis H. French, 19th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed from Fort Wayne to his proper station, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 41, D. M., March 6.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Corpl. J. W. French, Co. C, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Columbus to be examined for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 13.)

A Plattsburg dispatch says: Pvt. James K. Capron, Co. B, 21st Inf., son of Capt. Capron, of the 1st U. S. Art., committed suicide at the barracks, on the evening of March 12, by shooting himself in the head with his

Trifle. Temporary insanity is alleged as the cause. He enlisted Oct. 10, 1895, and was working up to a commission.

234 INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENS.

2d Lieut. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, March 20, for temporary duty. (S. O. 26, D. T., March 8.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. James Currie, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Comy. Sergt. Edward Rain, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Q. M. Sergt. John Williams, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont.; Sergt. Houston Lust, Troop D, 9th Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Sergt. John P. Egan, Co. A, 15th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; Corp. Patrick Derwan, Co. C, 4th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Pvt. Jacob Kost, Co. A, 16th Inf., Boise Barracks, Idaho. (H. Q. A., March 15.)

ARMY WOM NATIONS.

The following executive nomination was sent to the Senate, March 16:
Maj. Henry Harrison Chase Dunwoody, Signal Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, March 15, 1897, to fill an original vacancy.

MARCH 19.—Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., to be Major.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following executive nominations were confirmed by the Senate March 19:

1st Lieut. L. P. Brant, Adj., 1st Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 6, 1897, vice Ban, 1st Inf., appointed Assistant Adjutant General.
2d Lieut. H. McL. Powell, 2d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1897, vice Noble, 1st Inf., appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1897, vice Davis, 4th Inf., appointed Commissary of Subsistence.

2d Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1897, vice Lovell, 24th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, 23d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1897, vice Hall, 13th Inf., resigned.

2d Lieut. Henry G. Leonard, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1897, vice Owen, 14th Inf., dismissed.

Candidate Corp. Preston Brown, Battery A, 5th Art., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 2, 1897, vice Powell, 2d Inf., promoted.

Candidate Corp. William D. Conrad, Troop I, 5th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 2, 1897, vice Sladen, 14th Inf., promoted.

Candidate Corp. L. H. Gross, Co. G, 5th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 2, 1897, vice Bandholtz, 6th Inf., promoted.

Candidate Sergt. Thomas Franklin, Co. A, 18th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 2, 1897, vice Ferguson, 23d Inf., promoted.

Candidate Corp. George H. Steel, Co. D, 5th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., March 2, 1897, vice Leonard, 19th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 2, 1897, vice Haines, 5th Cav., appointed Quartermaster.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., will assemble at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on Monday, March 15, to examine into the qualifications of Saddler Sergt. Jacob C. Smith, 10th Cav., and Sergt. Thomas Griffin, Troop C, 10th Cav., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. (S. O. 32, D. D., March 10.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, 2d Inf.; Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., A. O. O., will assemble at Fort Harrison, Mont., on March 15 to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Thomas J. Shaw, Co. B, 2d Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 32, D. D., March 10.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav.; Capt. Chas. Keller, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., A. O. O., will assemble at Fort Yates, March 15, for the examination of Sergt. Frank Moore, Troop C, 8th Cav., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. (S. O. D. D., March 10.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 17, to conduct the preliminary examination of Sergt. Maj. Robt. McCleave, 1st Inf., an applicant for a commission. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art.; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav. (S. O. 31, D. C., March 3.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav.; Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John F. Morrison, Q. M., 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 15, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John J. Sweeney, Troop B, 6th Cav., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 42, D. M., March 8.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg.; Maj. John M. Banister, Surg.; Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 18, 1897, for the preliminary examination of the following named enlisted men, applicants for commissions, to determine their eligibility for the competitive examination. Sergt. Patrick H. Mullay, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Corp. Richard H. McMaster, Co. D, 10th Inf. 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day, 20th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the board. (S. O. 43, D. M., March 9.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Abram A. Harbach, 18th Inf.; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Read, Adj., 5th Cav., Ordnance Officer, will assemble at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 15, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Maurice C. Allen, Co. G, 18th Inf., and Sergt. Martin Dahl, Light Battery K, 1st Art., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. (S. O. 27, D. T., March 10.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Swaine, 22d Inf., Ordnance Officer, is instituted to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., at the call of the president thereof, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James L. Linn, Co. G, 22d Inf., and Sergt. Hermann Martin, Band, 22d Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. (S. O. 30, D. P., March 8.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. William H. Bisbee, 8th Inf.; Capt. Polliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Adj., 8th Inf., Ordnance Officer, is instituted to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Francis W. Hopkins, Co. F, 8th Inf., for ap-

pointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. D. C., March 8.)

So much of paragraph 1, S. O. 42, D. Mo., as details 1st Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., as a member of a board of officers, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of 1st Sergt. John J. Sweeney, Troop B, 6th Cav., a candidate for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 46, D. M., March 12.)

So much of paragraph 1, S. O. 43, D. Mo., as details 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day, 20th Inf., as recorder of the board of officers, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the preliminary examination of enlisted men who are applicants for commissions, is revoked. The junior member of the board will record the proceedings. (S. O. 46, D. Mo., March 12.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Swaine, 22d Inf., Ordnance Officer, is instituted to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., at the call of the president thereof, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James L. Linn, Co. G, 22d Inf., and Sergt. Hermann Martin, Band, 22d Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. (S. O. 30, D. P., March 8.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. William H. Bisbee, 8th Inf.; Capt. Polliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Adj., 8th Inf., Ordnance Officer, is instituted to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., at the call of the president thereof, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Francis W. Hopkins, Co. F, 8th Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 30, D. P., March 8.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Fort Hamilton. Detail: Capt. B. K. Roberts, and Lieuts. E. F. McLaughlin, R. E. Callan, and O. I. Straut, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, March 10.)

Garrison C. M., Washington Barracks. Detail: Capt. W. Howe, and Lieuts. G. L. Anderson, W. S. Alexander and Alston Hamilton. (Washington Barracks, March 12.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., March 18. Detail: Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf.; James B. Pilcher, Asst. Surg.; William A. Mann, 1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, Walter M. Dickinson, Chas. D. Clay, Arthur Johnson, Robert W. Rose, 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Thomas L. Smith, Howard R. Perry, Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 62, D. E., March 15.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., March 18. Detail: Maj. John R. Myrick, Capt. Charles Morris, Anthony W. Vodge, John McClellan, 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, Addl. 2d Lieut. George T. Patterson, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 62, D. E., March 15.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March 18. Detail: Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Elbridge R. Hills, 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, Harvey C. Carbaugh, William F. Hancock, Oscar L. Straub, 2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Chas. P. Summerall, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 62, D. E., March 15.)

At Fort Slocum, N. Y. H., March 19. Detail: Maj. Valery Havard, Surg.; Capt. Luigi Lomia, Oliver E. Wood, 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art.; Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, William H. Tschappat, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 63, D. E., March 16.)

Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Lieuts. E. Chynoweth, C. D. Clay, L. L. Durfee and B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, March 9.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, March 22. Detail: Capt. William H. Doyle, Daniel Cornman, Willis Wittich, Francis E. Eltonhead, 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, Francis J. Kernan, Edward W. McCaskey, 2d Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, Ralph H. Van Deman, John J. O'Connell, Frank H. Lawton, David G. Spurgin, Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 18.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort DuChesne for willful disobedience (refusing to mount his horse) and found guilty, the reviewing authority, Gen. Wheaton, says: "The accused pleaded guilty, but made a statement in which he asserted that having been thrown or run away with by several horses, he had become afraid of fractious horses in general and particularly of the horse he refused to mount; that he was a recruit and did not appreciate at the time the gravity of the offense of disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer. Neither the prosecution nor the defense having introduced evidence, the court called and examined several witnesses whose testimony corroborated the statement of the accused as to having been thrown from several horses. The court appears to have given great weight to this evidence in awarding so mild a sentence for an offense ordinarily one of the gravest a soldier can commit, and the sentence can only be justified by presuming that the court was thus lenient in view of extenuating circumstances. It is remarked that the evidence of two previous convictions was considered by the court. This evidence had not been forwarded with the charges and had not been referred to the court by the Department Commander. Its introduction and consideration was unauthorized and irregular." (S. O. 17, D. Colo., March 6.)

In reviewing the case of Pvt. Arthur P. Corey, Troop H, 7th Cav., found not guilty of criminal carelessness in wounding several Indians by discharge of his shotgun, Gen. Wheaton says: The accused entered a plea of guilty to the specification, excepting the words, "through his criminal carelessness." The prosecution thereupon rested. The excepted words constituted the gist of the alleged offense; their elimination rendered the plea equivalent to one of not guilty. In cases of this character the degree of prudence and care which the defendant exercised are vital points of inquiry, and all available evidence bearing on the circumstances should be produced and carefully considered. The reviewing authority is unable to discover from this record why the Judge Advocate failed to call the witnesses, whose names appeared on the charges. If a witness is found unable or unwilling to testify the fact should be entered on the record. Under no circumstances is a witness to be disregarded because of his ignorance or illiteracy. The court alone is competent to determine the value of his testimony. For obvious reasons in all cases, where friendly Indians have been injured by soldiers, the matter should be thoroughly sifted and adjudicated with special care. The proceedings in this case are disapproved. Pvt. Corey has been released from confinement and returned to duty.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE—ARTILLERY.—The Secretary of War has authorized an annual allotment for all small arms target practice for each foot artillery soldier armed with the magazine rifle, at the rate of \$2.50 per man. (Letter A. G. O., March 15, 1897.)

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note.—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof of the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

18TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1896); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo. (since September, 1894); C, E, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1890); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. DuChesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C, D, F, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D and G, Jackson Barracks; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. B, D, F and G, Ft. Adams (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1896); C, Ft. F. and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1893); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Ft. F. and Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, D, F and I, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y. H.; E, K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; P, Ft. Riley, Kan.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1886); B, C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F and H at Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Fort Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B and C, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and G, Little Rock, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, E and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1890); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex. (since October, 1889); A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1896).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1896).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont. (since June, 1888); A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
* Indian troop. † Light batteries.

The following named cadets of the 4th class, U. S. M. A., reported deficient in study, were discharged upon recommendation of the Academic Board: Walter B. Craighead, William E. Gilmore, Charles W. Hall, William S. Neely, Andrew J. Weatherwax, Jr., and Ralph P. Yates, Jr. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

Ord. Sergt. Edwin F. Wachtel, appointed March 15 from 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 15th Infantry, is transferred from Fort Huachuca to Fort Brown. (H. Q. A., March 16.)

Lieut. W. B. Caperton, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, is at 1614 Rhode Island avenue, Washington.

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Speaking of the embarrassment to which Cabinet officers are subjected under the civil service rules, the New York "Sun" says: "Soon after the beginning of the Cleveland Administration J. B. Doe, of Wisconsin was appointed Assistant Secretary of War by the President on the recommendation of Senator Vilas. Secretary Lamont soon found that Mr. Doe was not the kind of a man he wanted, that they had conflicting ideas as to the management of the War Department, and that it would be better not to have any Assistant Secretary at all than to have one whose views constantly ran counter to those of the Secretary. Colonel Lamont, therefore, endeavored to have Mr. Doe transferred to some other branch of the public service, but his hands were tied by the influence of Senator Vilas with the President. Thereupon Secretary Lamont settled the matter, to his own satisfaction at least, by failing to assign any duties for Mr. Doe to perform, and Mr. Vilas' friend has been a mere figurehead in the Assistant Secretary's office. Secretary Alger has ignored Mr. Doe, as Colonel Lamont did, but finds that he will probably be compelled to accept as Assistant Secretary whomever the President sees fit to appoint. This condition of things was made known to the various applicants for places in the Cabinet long ago, but they thought it would be easy to find a way to whip the devil around the stump. They are now learning that the trick is not so easy as they thought."

Advertisements for proposals for 8,000 tons of nickel steel Harveyized armor for the Navy were issued by the Secretary of the Navy Thursday of last week. April 6 is named as the date of the opening of the proposals, and the way left open to accept average prices, provided the total average does not exceed the limit of \$300 fixed by Congress. The contractors will have to supply the nickel for alloying the steel. This armor is for the battleships Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois. If neither the Bethlehem or Carnegie companies enter the contest, Congress will again have to consider the armor subject before the Government can purchase a ton. Capt. Sampson, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has conferred with Secretary Long, and both have agreed that there is little probability that bids will be submitted within the limit of price fixed by Congress. A Western firm, which is anxious to take the whole contract, has no plant capable of manufacturing the armor. If the two leading Pennsylvania firms refuse to furnish armor at \$300 per ton, Congress will be asked to raise the limit to \$400, as fixed in Mr. Herbert's report. Capt. Sampson says that the Alabama will be ready to receive her armor in seven months, but unless contracts are awarded, immediately delays will follow the completion of all the ships.

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brated Brand "Pickings."

In an article in the New York "Sun," Mr. Cyrus C. Adams reports that the Panama Canal Company was re-organized at Paris Oct. 21, 1894. Some time ago an extension of the concession was obtained from the Colombian Government, and work upon the canal is being pushed with energy and economy; \$7,400,000 was obtained by the new company; \$3,400,000 of this was from contractors and others who were compelled to return money they had not earned, the chief contributor being Eiffel, of the tower; \$4,000,000 was subscribed by 722,000 stockholders. A new order of things had come. The strictest economy was practiced and wages were cut down, until the men quit work, tried to burn Colon, and threatened to destroy both the canal and railroad. They gained nothing by their lawlessness, and finally went back to work at their former wages. In July, 1895, only 600 men were on the payroll at the Isthmus, but the number has since been gradually increased. The canal, as now planned, is to have ten locks, and water is to be supplied to the higher locks by means of immense reservoirs, which will relieve the floods of the Chagres River, and in the dry season dispense the supply to the canal as needed. The latest report is that, with the work already done for a distance of sixteen miles from Colon and four miles from Panama, there is no doubt that the canal can be completed within the required time. The work is not being pushed, however, as it was for a long time under the De Lesseps regime, but the rate of progress is being considerably accelerated. Several dirt hoisters and conveyers, costing \$14,000 apiece, were recently shipped from New York city, and it is said that the company intends to place 100 of them in use, enough to dispose of 50,000 cubic meters of dirt or stone every ten hours. The company is not making much noise, but it is working on a sound financial basis, and it has the respect and encouragement of those who know what it is doing, and of most of the engineers, who have recently studied its methods and the work before it. It is needless to make any predictions, but there seems to be a reasonable prospect that the French enterprise will gradually be pushed through to success."

Only a day or two before former Secretary Lamont retired from office the board appointed last June to investigate the condition of the fortifications on the Dry Tortugas, and to make recommendations looking to their rehabilitation, submitted its report. The pressure of routine business was, however, so great that it was impossible for the Secretary to consider the findings of the board, and it remains for Secretary Alger to take up the matter, which he will probably do within a few days.

The board, as organized, consisted of Col. Peter C. Hains, Col. George L. Gillespie and Capt. William M. Black, of the Corps of Engineers, with 2d Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, as recorder. A complete plan for the defense of the Tortugas has been on file in the office of the Chief of Engineers for some time, and the work of the board was directed along the lines of this plan, with a view to determining its adaptability, and preparing specifications on the subject of the reconstruction and extension of the existing fortifications. The value of the defense of Dry Tortugas, as

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the key to the Gulf of Mexico and as a naval supply depot, was appreciated by Congress at the time of the Mexican War, and appropriations were voted for the construction of Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, a coral reef 10 acres in area, about 50 miles west of Key West. The fort, which was never completed, covers nearly the whole area of the key. It is six sided, the angles being projected, and it was intended to be defended by 300 guns in three tiers. About 100 guns were in position at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the fort was garrisoned. It never figured in an engagement, but was occupied as a prison by the Union Army during the war. Shortly afterward the garrison was removed and the works turned over to the Marine Hospital service, which maintains a quarantine station there. Within the past two years the project of incorporating Fort Jefferson in the general scheme of coast defense has been under consideration, the idea arising first in the Navy. Adm. Bunch has recommended the building of a large coaling and naval supply station there, and his correspondence on the subject with the Navy Department being submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, a decision was delayed and the above board appointed. The board report that the old type guns are useless for modern service, but that the works themselves and the officers' quarters are in a good state of preservation, and can be advantageously utilized in the plan under consideration by the War Department. It is probable that provisions will be made for the desired naval station, and on the approval of the Secretary of War an appropriation will be asked to begin the building of new emplacements for an adequate number of modern type guns, the work to be hastened as rapidly as possible. The fort is armored by a 70-foot moat, and there is a brick and concrete breakwater. The harbor of Tortugas has an anchorage of two square miles, safe for vessels of large draft, and is much more thoroughly protected than Key West.

The 10-inch plate tested at the Bethlehem Proving Grounds a few days ago failed to pass the ballistic trial, and another plate from the same group will be tested next week. The plate which failed represented a group of armor designed for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky. The first shot fired was from an 8-inch gun, and was intended to ascertain the ability of the plate to withstand a cracking blow. The velocity was 1,570 feet per second. The impact produced a crack in one corner, and another shot fired with lower velocity caused the crack to extend across the face of the plate. The trial was declared to be unsatisfactory by Capt. W. T. Sampson, who witnessed the test, and another plate has been ordered to be selected.

An interesting competitive test of oil and coal as fuel for the torpedo boats under construction has been decided upon by the Navy Department. The Herreshoffs recently made a proposition to the Department that they be allowed to so construct the machinery in torpedo boat No. 15 that it could be operated by either oil or coal. After considering the matter, the Department decided to approve the proposition, and to test in competition the boat when completed with torpedo boat No. 16, the exact counterpart of No. 15. These boats are 101 feet in length and designed to make twenty knots an hour.

The April "Century" will be a "Grant Memorial Number." It is to contain an article on "The Tomb of Gen. Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter, who did so much to insure the success of the movement toward raising the necessary funds for the monument, and who will be the orator of the day on the occasion of its dedication, April 27, the birthday of Gen. Grant. "Sherman's Opinion of Grant" will be shown in a hitherto unpublished letter. "A Blue and Gray Friendship," by Hon. John R. Proctor, describes the long intimacy between Gen. Grant and Gen. Buckner, who surrendered to Grant at Donelson. "Grant's Most Famous Despatch," the "fight-it-out-on-this-line" letter, will be shown in fac-simile for the first time, with an account of the original letter (written to Gen. Halleck) by its present owner.

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ARMY INCREASE—THE HISTORICAL ARGUMENT.

The assembling of the Fifty-fifth Congress in special session brings up once more the question of an increase of the Army, at least to the extent of providing more artillery and giving the infantry a three-battalion organization. Apparently the question that takes precedence of all others in Government circles is that of providing adequate revenue to meet the annual expenditures. We do not observe, however, that the lack of revenue prevents Congress from voting appropriations for objects far less important than the support of the Army and the Navy. As these two institutions seem to be classed with luxuries, and not with necessities, they must needs wait their turn until Uncle Sam has money to spare after providing everything else that strikes his somewhat wayward fancy.

Still the services may thank God and take courage when they review the past, and see to what straits they were subjected when the need of armed men for the public defense was even less understood than it is now—the cry was to reduce the Army to ten thousand men.

England and the United States have always been disposed to be distrustful of armed men, and have submitted to the maintenance of a standing Army with reluctance, and only to the extent that they are compelled to do so by obvious necessity. The same feeling prevails in all communities where the people are jealous of their freedom of action. In the republics before the Christian era this jealousy proved greater than the fear of a foreign foe, but the necessity of meeting an armed invader at any time provided a substitute for a standing army in a well disciplined and exercised militia, recruited by conscription from the ranks of the best citizens.

This is the theory of our American military system, so far as we may be said to have any system, but it is obvious that our militia laws are so absolutely out of date as to be farcical. Much has been written on the subject of reform, and many earnest efforts have been made to change this state of things. Something has been done in a few of the States, and much more has been attempted, to place our militia forces on a better footing as regards reliability; but all these efforts have so far failed of any important success, from the nature of the case. Whatever enthusiasts may think and hope, some stubborn facts will always confront them. The mass of mankind, especially commercial mankind, is naturally averse to the irksome restraints of military training, and will not submit to it unless forced by necessity. No such necessity exists in the United States to a degree that can be readily appreciated in ordinary times, and therefore it is nearly certain that as long as the country remains in its present condition it will always be unprepared for war and always liable to humiliating reverses at the beginning of hostilities, foreign or domestic.

When necessity arises, as in the civil war, there is no lack of enthusiasm and interest, and the close of such a war leaves the nation strong and competent to cope with any in the world, for it brings out the reserve of power which every country possesses, and which goes untrained in times of peace. There still exists, however, in the United States, in times of the profoundest peace with civilized nations, a certain necessity for an armed force; and this necessity has been so constant during the period since the war of 1812 that it has induced the employment of a standing army.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress possessed a regular force, well disciplined, and in excellent condition, known as the "Continentalists." This force had been drilled at Valley Forge by Baron Steuben, and was the backbone of the American volunteer army, the only body of troops, with the exception of

the mounted rifles of the Southern States, capable of meeting the British regulars on equal terms, in the open field. It was this force that prevented Washington's defeat at Monmouth, and saved Greene from utter annihilation at the hands of Cornwallis in the Southern campaign of 1781.

At the close of hostilities the Continentals were disbanded, and the United States existed without any trace of a regular army for several years.

During Washington's first term a regiment of 700 men was organized "for frontier service" against the Indians. To this regiment was added on Sept. 29, 1789, a regiment of infantry, of eight companies, and a battalion of four companies of artillery, for the occupation of seacoast forts to defend the harbors of the infant Union. Washington had sufficient influence to secure a further increase of this force to 5,120 men, organized as the "American Legion," on the plan of the Roman Legion, with a Major General and four Brigadier Generals. The immobility of this organization led to the addition of two extra battalions of infantry and one of rifles, besides a troop of horse and a battery of artillery to send out as required. Then came a corps of artillery and engineers, the decrease of the legion and the substitution of the regimental organization for it. In 1797 the Major General disappeared from the rolls and the general staff appeared for the first time in the shape of a Quartermaster and a Paymaster General.

Under President Madison the Army was reorganized and increased, having ten regiments of infantry, each of eighteen companies; two of artillery, each of twelve companies, and one of light dragoons, twelve companies. The Military Academy, established by Jefferson, was increased to 250 cadets, and the Army finally fixed at twenty-five regiments, of ten companies each. This was three-quarters of a century ago.

The years 1813 and 1814 witnessed a still further increase. Twenty-six regiments of infantry, three of rifles, one of light dragoons, and twelve battalions of artillery were successively added, while two Major Generals and seven Brigadiers, with a numerous general staff, were commissioned. In 1815 the military peace establishment was fixed at 10,000 men, the rest of the army being finally disbanded.

From thence till 1832 the only noteworthy incident in the history of the American Army is the gradual increase of the officers of the general staff and scientific departments. The infantry was reduced to seven regiments, the artillery remained at four, the cavalry disappeared entirely, but the departments of the general staff increased in number and the ordnance department was instituted.

It was during this time that the extension of American enterprise and exploration, since resulting in the settlement of the whole continent, commenced. The expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1806-7 had opened the eyes of the Americans to the grand range of far western country which offered itself for their settlement. First one State then another was settled, and wherever the emigrants went in large numbers they were able to protect themselves, developing into a rudely effective militia that was able to defy the Indians that already inhabited the country. As the tide of emigration rolled further it became more shallow. On the Mississippi frontier and beyond the settlements were so sparse and feeble as to be unable to protect themselves, and thence arose the necessity for an increase of the regular army to protect the Indian frontier. It came naturally in the form of new regiments of mounted men to fight with the horse Indians of the great plains.

The first dragoons were raised in 1832 to replace a force of volunteer rangers, and went out to the frontier just as the Indian troubles began. A great part of these troubles was caused by the rivalry of the American and Hudson's Bay Fur Companies, as well as by the gradual increase of emigration. Very soon after, an Indian war broke out in a totally different quarter—Florida—and caused a further increase of the regular army. The 2d Dragoons were organized for service in Florida and thence transferred at the close of the war to the West. They were followed in due time by the Mounted Rifles, now the 3d Cavalry, of which regiment John C. Fremont was the best known chief, and finally by the 1st and 2d Cavalry, all these mounted regiments being required in view of the gradual increase of Indian troubles. Only one regiment of infantry (the Eighth) was raised between the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. This regiment was organized in 1838. During the Mexican War the regular army was nominally increased by ten regiments, but they really held only a temporary position, similar to that of the State troops which volunteered for that war.

It was not till 1855, when the Indian troubles on the plains were increased by the temptations and provocations offered by the emigrants of the overland route to California, that the regular army was permanently increased. The 1st and 2d Cavalry (now 4th and 5th) were organized in that year, together with the 9th and 10th Infantry, expressly for frontier service, and at this strength the Army remained till the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861.

In that year the cavalry was renumbered, the 6th Cavalry raised, together with infantry regiments from the 11th to the 19th inclusive, three regiments having two battalions, each subsequently formed into regiments up to the 23d, inclusive. In the same year the 5th Artillery was raised.

It will be observed in all this history of the American Army that its extension was very gradual, and that each new regiment raised up to 1861 was only added on the plea of urgent necessity and a danger common to all the people of the United States. Including the period of the Mexican War, our Army was only used, until 1856,

to repel foreign enemies or subdue Indians on the frontier. The first instance of its employment to sustain the views of the existing Government in a question on which two great parties held opposite opinions was during the Kansas troubles, and great indignation thereat was excited among the minority party, who speedily became the controlling party, and during the Civil War employed men upon a gigantic scale in enforcing the authority of the administration they had chosen.

It is the fear that a standing army may possibly be employed to suppress domestic disorders incident to differences of political opinion that occasions the jealousy of its existence apparent in all free governments. This is reinforced by the argument of economy which is strong just at this time. It is the economists and the Populists who stand in the way of the proposed increase of the Army, now so much needed and so strongly advocated by all familiar with the facts, including the War Department and the Major General commanding.

So long as the United States remains a nation, with foes abroad, some force is needed for frontier protection, and so long as the country continues to increase in population and wealth, the problem of life becoming more complex yearly, our liability to mob violence increases in exact proportion to the increase of the unreasoning classes and to the tendency of wealth to accumulate in comparatively few hands. The golden age of the United States, when capital was more plentiful than labor, and when the problem of existence could be solved by the hardy pioneer in the midst of a limitless territory, has nearly passed away, and is rapidly being replaced in the Atlantic seaboard States, if nowhere else, by conditions of society more nearly approaching those which prevail in the old world. To prevent the excesses of mob violence, always unreasoning, a force sufficiently powerful to inspire respect and overawe the incipient elements of such violence is necessary, and will become more necessary every year.

The evidence of this has been afforded within recent years by events still fresh in public recollection. Relatively to the population and wealth of the country, and its need of trained soldiers, our Army has been steadily decreasing during the past quarter of a century.

By its appropriations for sea coast defenses Congress has recognized the need of more artillery, and there are absolutely no arguments against the increase in this arm except prejudice or ignorance. The need of the three-battalion organization for the infantry is equally apparent. Congress should give us these additions to the Army during the present session, if nothing more.

A court of inquiry was appointed on Wednesday, March 17, to report upon the injuries to the Puritan and their causes. The court consists of Capt. John C. Watson, Capt. Alexander H. McCormick and Chief Engr. J. A. B. Smith. Capt. Bartlett, commanding the Puritan, has filed a report on the recent accident with the Navy Department. The injuries appear to be due to heated bearings, and the fact that the shafts were out of line. A dock trial was held in New York before the vessel started for Charleston, and, while the engines showed signs of heating then, it was believed that this would wear off as the ship ran along, and it was remembered that they had worked satisfactorily on the trial trip some years ago. It is likely that the placing of the big turrets and heavy side armor upon the ship since the first trial has changed the form of the after hull, and thus throws the engines out of line, but this should have been developed before the Puritan left New York, and it will be one of the lines of inquiry to be pursued by the court.

A dispatch from Canan, Island of Crete, March 15, says: "A terrible accident occurred to-day on board the Russian warship *Cixio Veliky*. The vessel was practicing outside of Suda Bay, near Canan, when one of her turret guns exploded, owing to the breech not having been properly closed. The noise of the explosion was terrific, and its results were most disastrous. The turret was blown to pieces and every one of its occupants was killed. The turret and cupola, in falling, killed a number of others who were on deck. The killed number fifteen, including two officers. Thirteen men were so badly injured that they will die, while a number of others received less serious injuries. The turret that was wrecked weighed 20,000 pounds. Large pieces of it were hurled hundreds of feet."

Reports of the recent test of samples of smokeless powder at the Indian Head proving ground show that velocity has been sacrificed to get rid of smoke. The samples fired were for 5-inch and 6-inch guns, and were manufactured at the Newport torpedo station. While experiments will be continued to obtain an absolutely smokeless powder, the smokeless explosive now in use will continue to be supplied to the Navy, though a slight mist arises after its discharge.

Vice-President Hobart was considerably diverted by the receipt of a letter from a man in Texas who wrote that he was extremely anxious to attend the inauguration, but had not money to come, and would be extremely obliged if Mr. Hobart would send him a check for his expenses, together with enough money to buy him a wig, as he had no hair and needed some badly.—The Illustrated American.

Harper's "Round Table" for March 9 opens with a bright and amusing story of how an American lad, "Tom Rodman, Joined the German Army." It is by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, whose lively pen seems to be busy in many departments of literary work just now.

THE WHITE SQUADRON'S TRIAL BY STORM.

The "Illustrated American," of March 13, publishes the following account of the White Squadron's experience in the gale of Feb. 6, written by one of the flagship's company:

When the ships of the White Squadron, on the morning of Feb. 4, set sail from Hampton Roads for Charleston, they went to meet a trial only less searching than war itself.

The strength of a chain being in its weakest link, the test which locates the point of weakness is one for which to be grateful. If our ships have defects, which might impair their efficiency under conditions of actual warfare, we are lucky to find it out in time of peace. The storm off Cape Hatteras means knowledge, if not wisdom, to our naval department.

The squadron set out in the formation known as indented column, the flagship New York leading. The weather was perfect—clear sky, smooth sea, wind light. But in the open they encountered heavy seas, the remnants of a storm just past. Early in the afternoon the wind freshened, and before nightfall the gale had renewed its fury. Through all that night, and for the two days following, the ships were held under relentless trial. Their weakness, if they had any, could not evade that searching censorship.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the conditions were not much more severe than those under which a cruiser might conceivably be called upon to fight. Fleets in formation would hardly join battle in such weather, but single ships, on cruiser duty or coast defense, must be effective in any weather that an enemy's ship can live in.

Let us see how the White Squadron stood the test.

The New York was setting the speed. Her first concession was to the laboring Amphitrite. The speed-ball was lowered to enable her to keep her place in the column. But by evening she gave up the effort and sought her own safety, bearing away on the course which proved least trying. The fleet saw no more of her for three days.

The Amphitrite is a monitor of the most modern type. Her low freeboard and decks all awash made her comparatively safe as long as she was allowed to steam head on. But in the cross-seas the waves that came aboard jammed upon her superstructure, smothering her down and making speed impossible. If the monitor type could be designed with little superstructure, and that so sheered as to oppose the waves but slightly, it might prove thoroughly seaworthy and effective in all weathers.

While those on board the flagship were anxiously watching the Amphitrite their attention was diverted to the battleship Indiana. Her accident of last fall had caused her to be regarded with suspicion. Now she was seen to be rolling frightfully. It was plain that her center of gravity was uncomfortably high.

At length she signalled her turrets loose and her guns moving. There was danger that she might "turn turtle" and go down with all on board. The Admiral signalled her to return to Hampton Roads. For this he has been censured by critics who know nothing about the circumstances. Had he allowed her to go on we might have had to darken our naval annals with the record of a catastrophe like that of the British ship Resolution.

The Indiana has too much superstructure, and carries metal too heavy for her design. In her present state she is a fair-weather ship, powerful and efficient, indeed, in smooth water, but liable to fail the nation in an emergency because of her weakness in a sea way.

The cruiser Columbia stood the test with credit. With her high freeboard, and the old-fashioned "tumble-home" of her sides, she swung easily and buoyantly to the vast rollers, and shipped few seas. The duty required of her was to go in search of the Amphitrite, and this duty she successfully carried out.

The Maine proved fairly efficient. She steamed well in the cross-seas, and kept up speed easily. But the weight of her superstructure and the lines of her sides caused her to ship seas badly, and made her dangerous to her crew. She could not safely or effectively fight her guns in a heavy sea-way, but it is probable that a slight reduction in her metal would remedy this defect and make her in all respects splendidly efficient.

The Marblehead, meanwhile, had been forced to acknowledge herself unequal to the test. Her rolling was almost as bad as that of the Indiana. On Friday morning she got out her sea anchors and rode head on to the storm. Pitching was more to her taste than rolling. During the struggle seven of her crew were injured and one killed outright. He was dashed against a searchlight and his back broken. The New York was forced to lie by her for two days.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the New York stood the test at every point. She proved herself as buoyant as a merchantman. She behaved well, both in the cross-seas and head on. The storm did not seriously impede her, and she was ready throughout for any service that could have been required of her. The mountainous waves that rose between her rail and the sky, as if to crush her to the bottom, ended by slipping under her keel. Their crests came aboard, indeed, as will happen to the most buoyant. They smashed things now and again, flooded the storeroom, and made a ruinous mess of rich upholstery, oranges and sugar. But what was for some time members of the squadron a matter of life and death became to the staunch flagship mere matter of mirth.

WARSHIPS FOR GRANT DAY.

Mayor Strong has sent the following letter to President McKinley:

"On the 27th day of April the Grant Monument Association proposes formally to deliver into the perpetual custody of the city of New York the tomb of Gen. Grant which, through the voluntary contributions of upward of ninety thousand citizens, it has been enabled to erect in Riverside Park. The day will be a legal holiday and the ceremonies promise to be of that imposing character which befits such an event—the final entombment of our greatest soldier. To carry out that purpose some three hundred of our most distinguished citizens have been constituted the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Committee, and have elected me their chairman. In that capacity, in accordance with their instructions, I have the honor respectfully to request that you officially bring to the attention of all other nations the notable character of the event proposed to be celebrated in the city of New York on the 27th day of April, and that, on behalf of the United States of America, you invite all foreign governments to cause themselves to be represented in the naval part of the ceremonies incidental to that occasion by sending a ship of war to attend and participate. Permit me to add that invitations will presently be extended to all the diplomatic representatives at Washington to attend the ceremonies as guests of the city of New York."

THE NAVY.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 12.—Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detailed from Naval Laboratory, N. Y., and ordered to the Franklin, March 15.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden, order of March 8 to Constellation revoked.

Asst. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, detached from Naval Laboratory, N. Y., and ordered to the Constellation, March 15, temporarily.

Paymr. C. W. Slamm, also Paymaster Naval Station, New London, March 20.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, order of March 9 to Marblehead revoked.

Chief Engr. G. H. Kearney, detached from Cincinnati, ordered home and granted three months' leave. May delay coming home one month.

Lieut. C. E. Fox, detached from Library and War Record Office, March 31, and ordered to Naval Observatory same day.

Comdr. J. H. Dayton, detached as inspector 9th Lighthouse District, Chicago, May 1, ordered home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, when detached from Michigan, to Chicago as assistant inspector 9th Lighthouse District, and ordered to be inspector, May 1.

Cadet H. Mansfield, detached from treatment at hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to return to the Maine.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Brodrick, order of March modified as to relief.

MARCH 13.—Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, detached from Assistant Secretary's Office, March 31, and ordered to the Marblehead.

Lieut. W. C. Cowles, detached from the Marblehead on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Capt. W. B. Hoff, placed on retired list, March 13.

Lieut. J. F. Parker, detached from Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, April 1, and appointed supervisor New York harbor, same day.

P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard, detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. Comdr. D. Dehahanty, detached as supervisor New York harbor, April 5, and ordered to the Columbia as executive, April 17.

Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Allibone, detached from the Columbia, April 17, and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. E. R. Pollock, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, detached from the command of the Richmond, 26th inst., and ordered to command the Amphitrite, March 29.

Capt. W. C. Wise, detached from the command of the Amphitrite, March 29, and ordered to command the Texas, March 31.

Pay Dir. W. W. Williams, detached from the Naval Station, Port Royal, and ordered to the Naval Station, Puget Sound, April 30.

P. A. Paymr. H. R. Sullivan, detached from Naval Station, Puget Sound, and ordered home, settle accounts and wait orders.

MARCH 15.—Surg. H. G. Beyer, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnett, detached from the Raleigh, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Capt. C. M. Chester, detached from command of the Newark, March 17, and ordered to be ready for sea.

Asst. Engr. R. C. Moody, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Raleigh as executive the same day.

Chief Engr. F. H. Bailey, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Raleigh, same day.

Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, detached from the Raleigh, March 17, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. R. C. Moody, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Raleigh, the same day.

Ensign G. F. Cooper, detached from the Raleigh, March 17, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. A. W. Dunbar, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, detached from Navy Yard, New York, March 31, and ordered to the Marblehead as executive.

Ensign M. L. Bristol, to examination for promotion, Washington, 23d inst.

Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden, to examination for promotion, Washington, March 23.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, to examination for promotion, Washington, March 23.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Swift, ordered to examination for promotion, March 23.

Lieut. H. Minett, detached from the Marblehead on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Paymr. J. E. Conn, detached from the Newark, March 17, ordered home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Cadet G. B. Rice, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Indiana.

Asst. Boatswain J. Dwyer, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to Navy Yard, New York, same day.

Asst. Carpenter J. T. S. Miller, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to New York Navy Yard, same day.

Ensign T. Washington, detached from the Terror and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign R. H. Osborne, detached from the Newark, March 17 and ordered to the Terror.

Asst. Engr. J. H. Rowen, detached from the Newark, March 17, and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. N. Sargent, detached from the Newark, March 17, and granted one month's leave.

Lieut. P. Andrews, detached from Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Columbia.

Ensign W. D. Macdougall, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Raleigh, same day.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley, detached from the Newark, 17th inst., and ordered to the Marblehead.

Asst. Engr. G. W. Laws, detached from the Raleigh, March 17, and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 16.—Passed Asst. Surg. J. M. Moore, ordered to the Alert.

Passed Asst. Surg. L. W. Sprattling, detached from the Alert on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Surg. H. H. Simons, detached from the Torpedo Station, Newport, April 15, and ordered to the Columbia.

Surg. E. Z. Derr, detached from the Columbia, on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Ensign A. G. Kavanagh, detached from the Oregon, March 22, and ordered to Asiatic Station, draft men, steamer March 23, then to Yorktown.

Lieut. A. Sharp, detached from the Bureau of Equipment, March 31, and ordered to Assistant Secretary's office same day.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, ordered to the Alert.

Lieut. A. C. Baker, detached from the Alert on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Paymr. S. Rand, detached from the Columbia, March 31, settle accounts, home, and wait orders.

Paymr. J. E. Cann, when detached from Newark, ordered to the Columbia, March 31.

Ensign R. H. Osborn, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Columbia.

Ensign F. R. Payne, detached from the Newark, March 17, and ordered to the Terror.

MARCH 17.—Capt. A. Kautz, detached from command of the Wabash, April 5, ordered home and wait orders.

Capt. H. F. Picking, detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, April 3, and ordered to command the Wabash, April 5.

MARCH 18.—Allen Whipkey, appointed acting boatswain, March 18.

Comdr. J. F. Merry, to command Katahdin, April 5.

Comdr. R. P. Leary, detached from command of Katahdin, April 5, and ordered to examination at Washington, April 7, then home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, when detached from the Fern will report as Assistant Inspector, 15th Lighthouse District, at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, and as Inspector, April 30.

Comdr. A. R. H. Lillie, detached as Inspector of 15th Lighthouse District, April 30, ordered home to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Capt. G. W. Coffin, detached as member of retiring board April 5, and appointed member of Board of Inspection and Survey, same day. Capt. B. J. Cromwell, ordered also member of retiring board at Washington, April 5.

NAVY ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

S. O. 56, Feb. 20, 1897, Navy Department.

It is hereby directed that under no circumstances shall the new Navy rifles of 6 mm. caliber be carried with a cartridge in the chamber.

When it is desirable to be prepared to open fire on the instant, a clip should be inserted in the magazine; the bolt should be closed over all five cartridges, and the trigger should then be pulled. In this condition of the rifle a rapid back and forth movement of the bolt will load and cock the piece, and this operation can be performed as rapidly as the firing pin lock could be pushed down if the latter were used.

It is also directed that the firing pin lock shall not be used either in drilling or at any other time, but that the men shall be simply informed of its object and prohibited from using it.

After closing the bolt on an empty chamber the trigger is always to be pulled, the gun being carried with firing pin down.

S. O. 57, Feb. 20, 1897, Navy Department.

The new Navy rifle, cartridge belt and bayonet being now rapidly issued to the Marine Corps, the following instructions relative to the present white waist belt and cartridge box are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. The new sword bayonet and scabbard will be detached from brass hanger on webbing belt and the stitching on the frog will be ripped so that a space of 2½ inches from top of loop is left open through which the white belt will be passed.

The white belt, with bayonet so attached, and the present cartridge box, slung as at present, will be worn on all ordinary occasions, the webbing belt to be used only when marines are detailed for field or campaign service, or riot duty, or are landed from ships in heavy marching order, and undress uniform, when the sailors are so equipped. When the webbing belt is worn the sword bayonet will be attached by the brass hanger.

S. O. 58, Feb. 24, 1897, Navy Department.

1. The session of the Naval War College for 1897 will commence on the first day of June, and terminate on the first day of October.

2. It is the intention of the Department to detail twenty-five officers, twenty of and above the grade of Lieutenant, and five below that grade, for attendance during the session.

3. From this class it is proposed to select five officers, upon the recommendation of the college, to continue the work of the college during the winter, and to prepare for the next year's session.

4. The officers detailed will therefore be selected when possible from those who have a year or more to serve on shore duty.

5. The location of the principal problem of the session of 1897 will be Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

6. The construction of war charts and defense plans of the Nantucket Sounds, the Dry Tortugas and Florida Keys, will be completed, and the general strategic consideration of the lower lakes (Erie, Ontario and Champlain) will be begun.

Circular 75, Feb. 23, 1897, Navy Department.

The following syllabus of a decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury under date of Jan. 30, 1897, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An enlisted man of the Navy who is given a discharge and continuous service certificate, when the vessel upon which he is serving is lost before his term of enlistment has expired, under the practice in such cases established by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, is entitled to the benefits of extra pay for re-enlisting as if he had actually completed the term of his first enlistment; and the practice of the accounting officers in allowing claims for extra pay under such circumstances will be continued.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The following executive nominations have been sent to the Senate:

MARCH 16.—Passed Asst. Engr. Edward R. Freeman, to be Chief Engineer, from Feb. 8, 1897, vice Chief Engr. William S. Smith, deceased.

Asst. Engr. Urban T. Holmes, to be Passed Assistant Engineer, from Feb. 8, 1897, vice Passed Asst. Engr. E. R. Freeman, promoted.

Ensign George F. Cooper, to be Lieutenant junior grade from Jan. 29, 1897, vice Lieut. (junior grade) W. W. Buchanan, promoted.

Ensign Benton C. Decker, to be Lieutenant (junior grade), from Feb. 24, 1897, vice Lieut. (junior grade) A. N. Mayer, promoted.

Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, to be Captain, from March 14, 1897, vice Capt. William B. Hoff, retired.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 2.

Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1897.

Change numbering of pars. 13 and 14, Article 1610, to read 14 and 15, and insert:

13. Official correspondence between officers of the Navy and officials of other branches of the public serv-

ce must be courteous in tone and free from any expressions of a personal nature. Matters involving questions of jurisdiction, or conflict of authority, which cannot be reconciled by correspondence between officers, must be referred, by officers of the Navy, to the Navy Department.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

CIRCULAR NO. 77, NAVY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 24, 1897.

The attention of commanding officers and chief engineers of vessels is directed to the provisions of Article 582, par. 6, U. S. N. Regulations, which forbids the use of boilers as water tanks. The restriction therein imposed is intended to forbid the use of boilers for such purpose when the vessel is in port, the words "when steaming" clearly implying that the only time when fresh water may be used from boilers which are not in use is when the vessel is under way. Even in the latter case, the water level should not be permitted to fall so low as to uncover the top row of tubes, as the exposure of the moist surfaces of tubes and plates is a fruitful source of corrosion, and conduces to the early decay of the boilers. In port, the boilers not in use should be kept filled, and with fresh water, if it can be obtained, and means adopted to keep the water at all times alkaline.

W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A good illustration of the rapidity with which bureau chiefs in the departments bow to the rising sun is afforded by the new inscription just placed on one of the numerous models of battleships on exhibition in the main corridors of the State, War and Navy Building for the benefit of sightseers. Just outside of the door of the Secretary of the Navy there has been for a long time a model classified as "The Indiana and her class," meaning that she is the model of one of the three great battleships of which the Indiana is a type. The day that Secretary Long was sworn into office that label disappeared, and in its place there is a new one that reads: "The Massachusetts and her class." But the glass case contains the same old model.—New York Sun.

We learn that the new law firm of Herbert & Micou, just organized in Washington by ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, will take as their first case the cause of the staff of the Navy against the line. The case will be tried, not in the courts, but in the halls of Congress. The Cologne "Gazette" confirms the report that Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, has resigned, and in consequence of the action of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in rejecting his demand for increased credits, and because of disagreement with his colleagues in the Ministry in connection with his recent speech before the Budget Committee.

The gunboats Wilmington and Helena are practically completed and were to sail on Friday, March 19, for New London, Conn., arriving there three days later. Their official trial trips will be made simultaneously on Long Island Sound, it is intended, about March 22. The Helena is the faster of the two ships, she having developed a speed of fifteen knots an hour, or two knots more than the contract speed, while the excess in the Wilmington's speed was one knot and a half. The builders of these craft expect to receive \$75,000 or \$80,000 in premiums for excess of speed under forced draft. The Nashville will be ready for her official test in about three weeks.

Advices from Mare Island, Cal., March 7, announce that the old hospital wharf, just below the Independence, will be removed. The U. S. S. Patterson came up to the yard March 6. The Concord is in the stone dry dock, and her hull is being attended to, besides other work of a general nature. The Petrel has come out of the dock and the machinists in the Steam Engineering Department are making some minor changes to her piping and pumps. The machinists of the Steam Engineering Department are paying attention to the Charleston's uptakes, the Concord's steam trap, blower and evaporators. Just as soon as the men from the yards and docks remove some sand which is now an obstruction, work will go ahead on the Mohican. The ship joiners of the Construction Department are employed on the Pensacola and Concord. On the former they are building an awning deck, while the work on the latter is of a miscellaneous kind. A neat little launch has been built for the Concord. The skeleton of one of the trunks of the new electric ammunition hoist is being constructed, and there are two more to be finished.

It is expected that Secretary Long will issue advertisements in a few days, calling for bids for the construction of the three torpedo boats authorized by the recently enacted Naval Appropriation law. The bidders will not be restricted by departmental plans, the only requirements being that they shall furnish a boat that will produce a speed of 30 knots, carry a torpedo tube and two rapid-fire guns and have sufficient accommodations for a crew of moderate size. No European government is building small 30-knot boats, and Secretary Long, it is understood, will insist on a minimum displacement of about 200 tons.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, March 16, to promote Lieut. William McCarty Little, U. S. N., retired, to be a Commander on the retired list. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Secretary of the Navy was shown this week a clipping from a New York paper, in which J. J. Wiseman, the late chief clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the New York Navy Yard, attributes his recent discharge solely to politics. He was discharged because of the recommendations of the civil engineer and the commandant of the yard, that his irregularity in attendance upon his duties interfered seriously with the business of the office. He had been warned by Secretary Herbert to mend his habits, and the present Secretary says that politics had nothing to do with his misfortune.

The much-discussed plan of the creation of a naval reserve is beginning to receive some attention from the new naval administration. Last year, exclusive of the Coast Survey vessels, 61 ships were kept in active service, at an expenditure of \$8,000,000, and in some cases with little regard to economical business methods. The question of holding ships in reserve is one of paramount importance, when it is considered that the New York Navy cost \$1,131 a day last year. The naval reserve plan, besides saving running expenses, would provide a complement for the battleship Iowa, to be ready to go into commission in about a month, and the light draught gunboats which have been so long needed in the service.

Pymaster John Corvine, U. S. N., of the Newport Naval Station, who is accused of obtaining money under false pretenses, has been granted a continuance until March 23. Commander John McGowan and Lieut. Geo. R. Clarke, of the Naval Station, are prepared to have Corvine arrested on another charge when his case has been disposed of.

The most recent type of smokeless powder for rapid fire guns, manufactured at the Torpedo Station at Newport, and fired at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, has developed a velocity of 2,622 feet per second for a pressure of 14.2 tons.

The test of the new timber dry dock with the monitor Puritan was continued by the Special Navy Dock Board,

of which Capt. Remey is the senior member, March 18. The dock was flooded, and after the Puritan had been moved from the upper section to the lower section of the dock, the water was pumped out. It was said at the Navy Yard that the tests so far have been satisfactory.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Diego, Cal. On a cruise with apprentices. Her itinerary is: Leave San Diego, March 18; arrive Magdalena Bay April 1, leave April 8; arrive Hilo, H. I., May 1, leave May 10; arrive Honolulu May 13, leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28, leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimault July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu. Will return to Mare Island, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C. Address there for present. Capt. J. B. Coughlan ordered to command on March 26.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold. (e. s.) At Smyrna, March 17. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Amoy, China, March 15.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa., for repairs. Address League Island, Pa.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) Sailed from Newport News, Va., March 17, for Santa Lucia, en route to South Atlantic station, taking out stores for the Yantic and Lancaster. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) At Leghorn, Italy, March 14. Has been ordered to return to U. S., and will be relieved by the Raleigh. The Cincinnati on reaching New York will be overhauled and assigned to the North Atlantic station. It is not the purpose of the Navy Department to reduce the strength of the European fleet, and as fast as one vessel requires overhauling at home some other will be sent out to take its place.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) Returned to Hampton Roads, Va., after towing Puritan to New York. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (n. a. s.) En route to United States, via Suez Canal. Left Colombo March 13 for Aden. Address Navy Yard, New York.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (n. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. New York Navy Yard. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At St. Thomas, W. I., March 15, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address Kingston, Jamaica, care U. S. Consul.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles ordered to command.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China, March 16.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield (n. a. s.) At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.) At Carabelle. Address Pensacola, Fla.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.) At Honolulu to relieve the Alert. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) At New York to undergo minor repairs at the Navy Yard. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush ordered to command March 31.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) At Mersina, Syria, Feb. 19.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.) San Diego, Cal., March 11. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCAUY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Shanghai, China, March 18.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola.

NEWARK, 18 Guns. Was placed out of commission March 17. At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, to be repaired.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Navy Yard, New York, from Hampton Roads. Will undergo some repairs which will probably keep her at the yard until April 1. Address Navy Yard, New York.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office, for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At San Jose de Guatemala to attend the opening of the exposition there.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (n. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Washington, D. C. Ordered to Newport, R. I., to be attached to torpedo station. Address Newport.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) Arrived at New York March 15, and went to the Navy Yard. Was placed in new dry dock to test same on March 17. The Puritan will undergo repairs to her engines. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered to the European station to relieve the Cincinnati.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. J. B. Coghlan. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Villefranche, March 10, for Alexandretta.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) On a cruise. Will leave La Guayra about March 21; arrive Santa Cruz about March 30; leave about April 4; arrive St. Thomas about April 5; leave about April 10; arrive Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address St. Thomas, W. I., care of U. S. Consul.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C., to remain for present. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At Port Royal, S. C. Address there. Capt. W. C. Wise ordered to command March 31.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Seebree (n. d.) Making surveys off Pacific coast of Mexico. Was at Lopez, March 12. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there. Capt. H. F. Pickering ordered to command April 5.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) Was at Chin Kiang, March 17.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (n. a. s.) At Colonia, Uruguay, March 12, for target practice.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 11.—2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, granted four days' leave.

MARCH 12.—Capt. A. B. Davis, Chief Engr. J. F. Tupper and 2d Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, constituted a board of survey to examine and appraise the Revenue steamer Johnson at Milwaukee, Wis.

MARCH 13.—1st Lieut. D. P. Foley, relieved from duty as assistant inspector on the Revenue steamer Manning, at Boston, Mass., and assigned to duty as assistant inspector on the Revenue steamer McCullough at Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, relieved from duty as inspector on the Revenue steamer McCullough, and assigned to duty as assistant inspector on the Revenue steamer Manning.

MARCH 14.—Sunday.

MARCH 15.—Commanding officer of Revenue steamer Fourard ordered to proceed to Key West, Fla., with his command.

MARCH 16.—Capt. J. A. Slamm, detached from the Grant on relief and placed waiting orders.

Capt. W. J. Herring, detached from the Colfax on relief.

Leave of absence granted Capt. W. D. Rath revoked, and that officer is assigned to the Colfax.

MARCH 17.—No orders.

The following officers were visitors at the Department this week: Capt. George W. Moore, Capt. S. E. Maguire and Chief Engr. C. W. Monroe.

On March 15 sealed proposals were received at the Treasury Department for the building of two steel steam propellers for the Revenue Cutter Service, for service on the Great Lakes. The Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the only bidder, and the contract will be awarded that company.

The Revenue steamer Crawford will be sold at auction on April 8, at Baltimore, Md. The Crawford is a side wheel steamer of 265 gross tons, 152 feet and 10 inches in length, 26 feet 6 inches beam and 8 feet 6 inches draft.

Lieuts. L. T. Cutter and P. H. Ueberroth are recent additions to the membership of the Alumni Association of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Mrs. Gage, Miss Hamlin, Miss Page, Mrs. Bryan, Private Secretary Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, Capt. C. F. Shoemaker and Lieut. P. H. Brereton were entertained on board the Revenue steamer Windom on the 14th inst. Capt. Maguire, the general commander of the cutter, showed the points of interest along the Potomac River to his distinguished guest, and a very enjoyable day was passed by all on board.

The officers of the Revenue Cutter Service deeply regret that the time is not far distant when Assistant Secretary Hamlin will sever his connection with the service. Secretary Hamlin has shown a deep interest in Revenue Cutter matters, and has always labored for the best interests of the service. May his departure be delayed as long as possible.

CAVALRYMEN AND THE "MONKEY DRILL"

In a recent number of the "Army and Navy Journal" appeared a few lines, touching the subject of gymnastics and athletic exercises, and the excessive use thereof in the Army, which inspired me with the thought of expressing my own, and, I firmly believe, my comrades' opinion on this matter.

Being a cavalry man myself, I will confine myself to a few words on the effect of excessive gymnastics on the cavalry men of the service. There are, I am sure, few officers who have as yet realized the fact that in this lies a real danger to the cavalry, and that if nothing is done towards stopping the abuse of these exercises our few regiments of cavalry will in a very short time consist of recruits only, and a few non-commissioned officers and privates, who, by reason of advanced age, are excused from these drills.

It may seem presumptuous of a mere private soldier, as the writer is, to make an assertion like the foregoing, but, having received training in gymnastics from boyhood in a country whose system in this kind of exercise is famous the world over, and has, wholly or in part, been adopted by several other countries, it may be excusable if I, after six years' observation of the system here, venture to discuss the matter. Sack races, cigar races and other similar sports are all right enough for the Fourth of July and other holidays, but to make these things compulsory is very little in keeping with the dignity of the Army and extremely repulsive to men of some years' service.

Now to the mounted exercises or the "monkey drill" of the cavalry. As we would have some difficulty to crawl into a sack with our horses, this kind of sport is out of the question mounted, but follow us through all the various exercises on a horse bareback, jumping on and off, vaulting, standing up, facing about, mounting by two, mounting from one horse to another, picking up your cap from the ground, etc., etc., all this at the different gaits, and you will admit that the average circus rider, traveling through the country, does not know much more. This is all very well, but what, in my opinion, is entirely wrong is to make this kind of drill compulsory to everybody.

Far from believing that we should adopt foreign systems in our drills, I still think that in many cases their ways of doing business are well worth noticing. We would find that the foreign recruit, after some months (generally six) of this kind of drill, together with manual of his carbine and saber, fencing, etc., is turned over for duty as good a horseman and soldier as he possibly can be, without practical experience in the field, but thereafter he is done with this "monkey drill" that we expect our cavalryman to attend until he is unable for age or has at least twenty years' service in. It is not very pleasant for a man, who has some years' service in to drill recruit drill every day, and it is still less pleasant for a man who has seen frontier service, and whose limbs from exposure and more advanced age naturally are not very supple, to be laughed at by a raw recruit of twenty, who just enlisted for the fun of it, and who, after a year or two, will try to buy himself out of the service, or, after his three years' term has expired will return home to his mother, in most cases, it had been of infinitely more benefit to the service that he never had left.

In my opinion a cavalry man belongs in the saddle, and in the saddle he should be. In the winter of 1891-92 our organization made nearly 1,700 miles in three months, making as high as sixty-five miles in twenty-four hours, dragging our transportation along, and a healthier and happier looking set of men could not be seen. We had no "monkey drill" then! Since our arrival at one of the larger posts near one of the principal cities in the Union, we have had plenty of bareback drill, more in fact of that than of any other kind of drill, and when on one occasion called upon to attend a funeral in the city, and we had to ride thirty miles (only 30 miles), some of our young circus riders arrived home skinned all over, and, to use their own expression, feeling like they had been pounded with a club. When on another occasion we had a march of some days' duration, who came the freshest into camp? The old timers. Who pitched the tents, and who did the non-commissioned officers call upon for all the various duties necessary in establishing a camp? The old timers. But where did the circus riders come in? They were not in it at all then. They were tired, and those who were not did not know anything about such duties. Then the old timers were all right, but put them in the "bull ring" with the recruits, and they are no good.

The writer, who has not yet reached thirty-five, will cheerily ride fifty miles any day and arrive in camp in first-class condition, but will, after one hour of bare back drill come in to the stables tired out and disgusted with himself, his horse, and in fact with the whole Army.

Nor is it the individual only that suffers from this state of affairs, but the organization as a body. The time that could be spent in troop, squadron or regimental drill, out-post duty, etc., is taken up by these eternal mounted exercises, and the consequence is that the troops can hardly keep a straight line at a walk even, and the old soldiers have their hands full to keep the recruits from scattering all over the country at a faster gait, and neither non-commissioned officers nor privates have much idea of the practical application of out-post duty, etc. This much for the mounted exercises.

As to the dismounted exercises, it appears that the cavalry man will be expected to run, jump, scale walls, etc., just as much as an infantry man, and that may be right, but frequently a young corporal, without any idea of how to train men in these things, is put in charge of a squad, and, in place of taking these exercises by degrees, he, eager to beat other squads, rushes into it, and at the termination of the drill leaves his men exhausted, injured instead of benefited by the same.

A cavalryman who grooms four horses and has one to one and a half hours' drill every day, keeps his equipments in good order, and does his guard, room orderly, kitchen and stable police at regular intervals, has, I should think, enough exercise to keep himself limbered up. If not, give him half an hour's setting up drill on top of it, and that should be sufficient.

I said in the beginning of this article that there lies a real danger for the cavalry arm of the service in these mounted exercises, and it is so. In the organization in which I am now serving there remain only seven men, including non-commissioned officers, who were in the troop when I joined. As long as we were on the frontier the men who were discharged and re-enlisted did so for the mounted service, but since we arrived here and this rage for bare back drill started, the men who have been discharged, with very rare exceptions, re-enlisted in other branches of the service, and almost any

old soldier, asked if he is going to re-enlist in the cavalry, will answer: "No! No more 'monkey drill' for me."

The consequence will naturally be the fact that all the men who have seen field service and are familiar with the duties pertaining thereto will join the infantry or artillery, and the cavalry will be left composed of raw recruits.

I am sure it would puzzle some of our old Captains greatly to take their troops and wagon trains over the roads (if roads they may be called) they have traveled, with their troops composed of recruits only, and I am confident that, in writing these few lines, I have only echoed their own thoughts.

CAVALRYMAN.

JEEMS McSHUTE'S OPINION OF THE ARMY.

Mountain dew, Georgia,
March 9, 1890.

dere ole Pardnur,

when yu lef this yer neck ov wuds an sed yu wudent liv under no yanky Guvment nobow, an went of tew trumungst thim greazers down to Mexico, i hadent no sort uv idee ide ever here frum yu agin, so when jonny Massy cumd hom frum bein down to Texas And sed as how hede sene yew down thar, an yude sent me howdy i thunk ide jist tri tew rite yu a letter, tho ide ruther be licked with a hicroy as tri tew du enny sort ov ritin, sein i wussent brung up thataway.

frum wat jonny sez, yu must dun powful wel wa daown thar, a hepe beter nor i has, but i haint nary folt to finde, ceptin frum revnooers thats of the tim pesterin ov weuns whot wants to maik sum liker. Mandy an me, wese dun pooty wel in wun wa, tho weuns hante hed sich powful gud luc nuther. We hed foretene children, but fore uv em dide inter the mesels, an wun uv the boys he got to makin nicels with sum smarte elicks and guvment fellers cetchid in, an hese intew the pentenshary, an a nuther wuh he was running a muneshine, an them revnooers cetchid him. when he was tride i hed to go daown to atlanty fur a witness, an thar i seed billy Massy, an he telled me how hede gon an jined the guvment army, an was havin a gud tyme, an ast me wuddent i go with him out tew the barix an git sum diner. i cudden got torectly, butt attter ide gon hom an hed tim tew think uv hit, i begunned tew think hit wud be a gud thing iff i cud git tew ov mi boyes intew the Army. i didnt no howt wud be sein ez haow ide fit agin the guvment intew the wah, butt i thot ide jis la lo an tel the boys tew la lo tew, an i reconed as we mite git sum uv the gud cloes an munny while hit was goin.

See weuns jis got outew the cyars an gon daown thar. hit giv me a quar sort uv feelin whin i went past a feller in a blu cote, with a gunn, wahkin up an daown, butt he didnt sa nothin onle when i ast him whar cud i tak them boys tew git em tuk on, hee shoed me the big hous whar, he sed the crutin ofter stade, an so weuns jus went in big az bras, an i tole a fatt feller what i seed as how ide brung my boys tew jine the army. He sed as how we was tew lair fur that da, butt tew cum bac rite sune nex maornin, butt i tole him ed weuns look roun sum an he sed yez. So weuns jis went roun an ast fur Billy Massy, butt we didnt find him, butt bimby i seed an ole feller what looked like hede bin in a long tyme, an sorter like he mout be frum Georgy, so i sorter siddel up tew him an tole him what weuns hed cum fur. i tole him, an then he sed did i fite intew the wah. i wussent git tew lair nun, so i jis sez as how i did, tho i seed he didnt tole Georgy tole an ide got fooled bad on him. An then he sez, whar did i fite an in what ridgment an i telled him i was intew the fust Georgy cavelry, an he sez he nowed sumpin bout that ridgment bissell, an i ast him haow did he do, an he sed he and hissens ridgment fit em morne wunst, an rite sune we was fun out howt wede bin fit in the same fites, me on wun side an him on tuther. An bimby when they bloed the bugel fur diner he up and sez, he did, ole jonny ret yuse jis got tew cum in ter hash with weuns, an so weuns did, grate jehosaf, yu ort tew see how thim fellers lives. Tha wassent nary corn pone, nor nary meesly bacin on that tabl. Lite bred, fresh befe, yams, shore nut coffy an lots of things i kant remember tew nam, an i thot lots of tynes ov them hungre dais weuns hed jus lef. Weuns fit up tew nashvill, an when i jis cudden eet no mo an the ole feller carrid me out fur a smook, ile be doggond if i didnt fine out how as he was wun uv them fellers as capcherd me an yu wa down in Alabama when we was with that thare dod pestered pontune trane. An thim we jis sot an sot thare twill nigh bout late evenin, an lordy, haow weuns did swop lies.

i didnt uster hev no luv fur a yank, butt my fren he sez, sez he, weuns is al yanks now, an i bleve hes morn haf rite. ennyhow tha treted mee rele white, an i got bofe my boys tuck on, an if i wassent so doggond ole and cripled up with rumetiz ide fling awa of mi ole feelins an taik on tew. cum Summer mi frens goin' tew git a furlo an comin up tew see me, an if we doant have a good tyme swopin sum mo lize and punishan sum lickier ime a gote.

Yure oletim pard,

JEEMS McSHUTE.

CECIL RHODES, PIRATE.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The examination of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes by the Select Parliamentary Commission, which was brought to a close last week, was extraordinary in many ways. It was extraordinary for the evidence brought to light, for the cool effrontery with which Rhodes avowed his own baseness; for the sympathy with him, as man and plotter, openly shown by the Prince of Wales and Secretary Chamberlain; for Rhodes' defiant assertion that he would again conspire against a friendly state, only next time he would see to it that his conspiracy turned out successfully; and for his calm expectation, in which the general public seems to share, that no punishment whatever will be visited upon his crimes, but that he will go back to South Africa a greater hero than ever.

The essential parts of the evidence given have been sent by cable to this country, but the significance of the whole can be taken in only by reading the verbatim report of Rhodes' examination. Before it began, the only evidence from him the world had had was his absolute denial, given through Sir Hercules Robinson, of all knowledge of the Jameson raid. Even after Rhodes' hurried trip to England last year, and his conference with Mr. Chamberlain, the latter declared in the Commons: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, everybody, Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered Company, the reform committee of Johannesburg, and the High Commissioner, were all equally ignorant of the intention or action of Dr. Jameson." But now Cecil Rhodes nonchalantly informs the committee that the raid was his own from beginning to end. He planned it, financed it, he ordered it, he hoped for its success up to the last hour. After Jameson started, he refused to stop him, though he could

have done so. When the High Commissioner prepared his proclamation declaring Jameson an outlaw, Rhodes persuaded him to hold it back for one day. In brief, Rhodes, as he now coolly confesses, was all along the real plotter, the real raider; Jameson his tool and victim.

In fact, the whole movement was his in conception and execution. This he now confesses, or, rather, glories in. The infinite meanness to which this great-hearted expander of England so often stooped in the course of his plans to make his country great and glorious was brought out again and again in his examination. His leaving poor Jameson to bear the ignominy and to stand trial, without a word, was a piece of baseness almost unparalleled. He now justifies it by saying that too many people and too large interests were involved for him to be able to speak without imprudence. Then there was that famous letter of the women and children of Johannesburg praying Jameson to come to their rescue. It was this which made the Poet Laureate dithyrambic. It was this which was set up as the only cause and sufficient excuse for the knight-errantry of the raiders. But what are the facts about the letter, as shown on the examination? Why, it was a cooked-up letter to start with, had been in Jameson's pocket for a month and ten days, and was then cabled to England by Cecil Rhodes himself, with a forged date. Sir Hercules Robinson was almost as shamefully used by Rhodes as was Jameson himself, and the Johannesburgers were deceived by him cruelly. All told, this magnificent and swelling Imperialist appears to have played a consistent rôle of petty trickery and betrayal, of deceit and corruption, all through, and to have mixed up personal and pecuniary ends with his plans of conquest most unblushingly.

Cecil Rhodes is, in truth, the perfect type and flowering of a form of statesmanship and so-called patriotism which is too common in our day and met with in too many lands. He is nothing but a pirate in a high hat and patent leather shoes. Laws and treaties are but jests to him. Anything he covets—he is another's land, mines, or country—is fairly his if he can get it. Rhodes wanted to "take" the Transvaal because he "needs" it. Right and justice, honor and humanity, are things to smile at.

RUSSIA—COREA.

(From the London Saturday Review.)

We observed a fortnight ago in these columns that the center of importance for English interests at the present moment lies not in Crete, but in the Far East, and this week the publication of the Russo-Japanese treaty, regarding Corea, has confirmed our view. This agreement virtually consecrates the substitution of Russia for China as the dominant power at Seoul. The fiction of Korean independence, which Japan finds pleasure in asserting, is renewed. Corea retains full liberty of action in home and foreign affairs; and Russia and Japan declare their readiness to support the King in permanently assuring the maintenance of order. So slight, however, is even the semblance of independence accorded to the King that the two powers in question have given a joint promise to guarantee loans for the purpose of organizing an army and police force in order to save His Majesty from appealing for foreign aid! Both countries are empowered to maintain certain military detachments for the protection of their interests, and any misunderstandings that may arise are to be settled by peaceful negotiation. The substitution of Russia for China could hardly be better illustrated than by this provision, which is practically modelled on the agreement negotiated by Li-Hung-Chang and Count Ito in 1885.

China and Japan then undertook to withdraw all their troops from the country. In case of disturbances the agreement was that neither power should send troops without notifying the other. The King was to engage the officers, and a third power (that is, China and Japan were excluded) was to drill the troops. There was also the provision that neither of the two powers should send their own officers. In contrast to this, Russia, who has undertaken the process of organization which the new convention considers necessary, is sending officers to act as military instructors, and a few Russian non-commissioned officers are, it is said, installed as a sort of bodyguard in the new palace whither the King removed a week ago. No doubt were it not for the fact that Russia's military and naval forces in the Pacific are at this moment inferior to Japan's, Corea would already have been formally appropriated. But Russia is playing the waiting game, and she can afford to do so. The fate of Corea will probably be decided in her favor by the completion of the Siberian Railway.

A GENEROUS SHIPBUILDER.

"There is an interesting incident connected with the building of the gunboats Wilmington, Helena and Nashville at Norfolk," says the Landmark of that city, "which aptly serves to illustrate the character of the founder of the shipbuilding industry here, Mr. C. P. Huntington. It was during the panic of 1893, when general business depression was felt throughout the country that these vessels were contracted for. The shipyard had practically closed down because there was no work, and hundreds of men were out of employment with families suffering for the necessities of life. Mr. Huntington instructed the superintendent of the industry to bid for the construction of the three gunboats—Wilmington, Helena and Nashville—which Congress provided should be added to the Navy. 'Make your estimate,' said Mr. Huntington to the superintendent, 'and then make the bid \$50,000 less than the actual cost of construction.' When asked why he did it, the magnate replied: 'I did that much for humanity's sake. Those men had to live, and I could afford to lose \$50,000.' The contract was awarded to Mr. Huntington's company, the bid being \$300,000 under the lowest of the others offered. It was a magnanimous act, and in a few weeks a thousand or more men were given employment and many hearts made glad. It is now thought that the company will not lose anything on the vessels, and the premiums they are expected to earn will about cover the deficit, but Mr. Huntington did not know this when he contracted to do the work."

The War Department is making preparations to begin the work of erecting fortifications on Dutch Harbor, R. I., and it is expected that they will be completed before December. R. M. Dudley, of New York, has the contract. The battery will be located a little to the rear and east of the present works, and will consist of breastworks inclosing a space 300 feet long and 70 feet wide. The embankment will be constructed of concrete and filled in with rough stone, and will be 30 feet thick and 15 or 18 feet in height. The inclosed space will contain three pits for disappearing 10-inch rifle guns. The masonry will cost \$100,000.

RETURNING CAPTURED FLAGS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."
Concerning the above, it would be of interest to the Army to know:

1. Who are Messrs. Bruce, Stone and Pierce, of Boston?
2. By whom were they commissioned to stir up this matter?
3. What flags were captured by the Mexican troops during the war of 1847? (There were certainly none to be had from Boston.)
4. If it is intended by the Boston gentlemen that the trophies captured from the Mexicans during that war shall be returned to them. In that case the Army should have something to say about it. They are mementoes of the most glorious page of its history.

We enter a protest against this asininity. J. P.
The paragraph referred to states that the Boston gentlemen named are endeavoring to persuade the Mexican Government to return the flags captured from our troops during the war with that country, and that their meddlesome request has aroused a feeling of hostility in this country and much war talk. We are not acquainted with the gentlemen in question, but they would appear to be representatives of the three tailors of Tooley street, who dubbed themselves "We, the people of England." Considering that our troops were uniformly successful in Mexico, it would not appear that there were many battle flags to return, and we don't want them. Our total in killed and wounded during the entire war was 5,738. The heaviest loss was at Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 19-20, 1847, viz., 998.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAITHFUL READER says: "I was discharged Sept. 23, 1896, under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, after serving three years and three months. I enlisted again Nov. 24, 1896 (two months afterward). Under Circ. 13, A. G. O., s. 1895. I hold that my fourth year expires Aug. 23, 1897, and that the fifth year commences Aug. 24, 1897. No credit can be given for the two months I remained a civilian after being discharged, although service is considered continuous. Am I correct?" Answer.—Your view, as expressed, is correct.

APPLICANT.—(1) How many men have passed the examination for the position of Commissary Sergeant and are awaiting appointment? (2) How many applicants' names are on file for the position of Commissary Sergeant, not called upon for examination yet? (3) When will the next lot be called upon for examination? (4) How many Commissary Sergeants on the active list on March 15 will be entitled to retirement by May 1, 1897? Answer.—The Commissary General's Office declines to furnish this information. If you will address us regarding your own case we may be able to satisfy you.

G. A.—The rank of an Ordnance Sergeant is indicated by three bars and a star; of a Post Quartermaster Sergeant, three bars and a crossed key and pen. A stable Sergeant in a light battery of artillery is merely detailed from time to time from the duty Sergeants and wears no special insignia; neither does the soldier detailed to carry the guidon. The 1st Sergeant (or orderly Sergeant) ranks after Ordnance and Post Quartermaster Sergeants in the regular Army.

P. F. Mc.—The address of Maj. George A. Drew, U. S. A., retired, is Highland Park, Ill.

P. B.—The names have already been sent to the Senate a second time and are likely to be acted upon any day.

C. B. A. asks as to the eligibility of members of a light battery of militia to enter for prizes in competition at Boston Horse Show, to occur next month, based on the wording of prize list. The printed item and description follow: "Cavalry Competition, Class 104—Open to members of any recognized troop of horse (in uniform). The competition to consist in cutting Turk's heads and riding at rings; skill only to count." The point raised is whether a light battery as equipped in this State is a recognized "Troop of Horse," eligible in "Cavalry Competition"? I am told that riding at heads and rings is not properly part of the Artillery Drill Regulations, but is included in that of cavalry. Answer.—A light battery is certainly not a recognized "Troop of Horse," and the conditions of the competition make it plain that it is only intended for cavalry.

A CONSTANT READER.—The ribbon and bow knot provided for by the joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint Resolution Relative to the Medal of Honor Authorized by the Acts of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863, Approved May 2, 1896," etc., are being prepared by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Union Square, New York City.

H. B. O. asks the number of enlisted men from each department who have been ordered before examining boards to decide their fitness to enter the competitive examination, at Fort Leavenworth next September. Answer.—The A. G. O. is unable to give information regarding this, as data has not yet been received at the office from the various departments. Will bear it in mind and inform you as soon as possible.

C. B.—Address a communication to the Adjutant General's Office, N. G. N. Y., Albany, N. Y., and the information will doubtlessly be furnished you.

L. B. asks if there are any districts in Ohio which are not represented at West Point, or which will be vacant within a year. If so, which ones? Answer.—Cadets from the 10th, 15th and 21st Ohio Districts will graduate in June, 1898. Candidates may be appointed now.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

March 17, 1897.

The athletic tournament held in the gymnasium last Saturday evening was very successful. Cadets Taussig and Bowers did some excellent work on the trapeze, and Cadet Lieut. Powell showed himself an expert with a rifle. Taussig's somersault over the long horse, with several people seated on it, was a feature of the evening. Cadet Tamura's work on the parallel bars was much applauded.

The first baseball game for the divisional championship was played last Saturday between the third and fourth divisions. The fourth division won by a score of 20 to 17. The first and second divisions will play next Saturday.

The spring drills have begun, and Wednesday afternoon is no longer a holiday. Drills also have taken the place of recitations on Saturday morning.

Miss Hurst, of Baltimore, was visiting Surg. Harmon last week. Miss Dressel, of Boston, is visiting her brother, Lieut. Dressel.

It is hoped that races will be secured for the second crew with the Columbia Athletic Club and the Potomac Boat Club. Coach Armstrong has the first crew already picked out and hard at work. Things are hampered by the non-arrival of a pair of oars, which should have been here two weeks ago.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW GUNS FOR THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The New York "Sun" says: At the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress an act was passed which provided that the Government could deliver to the various States making application the present Springfield rifles, the use of which was given up by the Army upon the adoption of the Krug-Jorgenson rifle. The recent reports made by the United States Army officers to the War Department show that they are not perfectly satisfied with the new small calibre smokeless rifle, for, although the bullet has great penetrating power, it is so small that it may pass through a man's body without disabling him for fighting until some hours later. Moreover, it cannot be held straight on to the bull's-eye or to the mark, but it has to be held either to the east or west of the object fired upon. But for riot work and for the particular duty which is apt to fall to the National Guard, the Springfield rifle is very satisfactory, for its larger projectile gives a greater shock, and it would, therefore, spread greater consternation among rioters.

The Springfield rifles which we can now obtain from the central Government are entirely new, and it will be a monstrous act of negligence on the part of the State if the offer of the United States be not promptly accepted.

The Remington rifle has been in use many years. Its manufacture has ceased, and its longer use will become daily of increasing danger. What, then, is the remedy? It is the immediate passage by the Legislature of the bill which has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Murphy, entitled "An act authorizing an exchange of arms on the part of the State with the United States Government."

The Murphy bill authorizes the Governor to turn over to the War Department such Remington rifles and carbines as he may deem proper in exchange for new Springfield rifles and carbines, without expense to the State except for transportation and expenses incidental thereto, whenever the War Department of the United States is prepared to make such exchange.

This bill has the support of the Adjutant General and of the prominent officers of the National Guard throughout the State, and at the convention of the National Guard, which was held at Albany in January last, a resolution in favor of such speedy exchange was adopted.

For riot duty the Springfield gun is undoubtedly a better arm than any of the modern small bore long range guns, as indeed, for the matter of that, is the old .50 caliber musket with buck and ball. The theory on which the National Guard is asking for a better arm, as we understand it, is that they propose, if occasion calls for it, to take a hand in defending us against a foreign foe—the Mexican or the Canadian, we will say. The more modern guns we have in this country the better, if anybody is willing to pay for them. As to what is the best gun experts will never agree. Our Army and Navy are at loggerheads on this question. There should be a law compelling the two arms of the service to at least have guns of the same caliber. There is no doubt, however, that New York, and all the other States, should accept without delay the offer of the Department to furnish them with the Springfield guns, on the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread. Troops armed with them would find themselves at a very serious disadvantage in a fight against modern arms, but as we are to arbitrate now, and never do any more fighting, that does not matter. We know nothing about the Savage gun, except that it was favorably recommended by a good commission, and that the virtuous opposition to it is stimulated by the zeal of rival manufacturers.

As soon as requisitions are received from the various States the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department will begin the distribution of Springfield rifles, caliber .45, to the National Guards, in exchange for the obsolete arms now in use, in accordance with the act providing for this exchange, approved by the President during the closing days of the Cleveland administration. At the Springfield Armory is a large supply of Springfield rifles, many of recent manufacture, and 20,000 Springfield rifles, in good condition, have been returned from the regular Army since the adoption of the Krug-Jorgenson for service use. The available supply is large enough to go a long way in equipping the State militia, and facilities at Springfield are ample for the rapid manufacture of a sufficient number for the entire militia force of the States. The National Guards now number 112,879 men and officers, of which 93,261 are infantry, 5,045 artillery and 4,952 cavalry. About 50,000 Springfield rifles are now in use, distributed among all the States. It will not be permitted to return the Springfield, calibre .45, now in the hands of the organized militia. Such as need repairs can be easily put in order and returned practically equivalent to new arms. The militia of some States already supplied with Springfield rifles feel angered that they are not to receive new rifles, or a cash equivalent under the new act. The War Department takes the view, however, that the act does not operate as a charitable measure, but permits the Government to provide serviceable arms of uniform calibre and design. If some States have already expended a portion of their annual allowance by Congressional appropriations for arms of this character instead of for other equipments, the Department argues that it is not concerned. Only States now unsupplied with a serviceable arm can avail themselves of the act, and they are not compelled to do so, but it is believed that they will all embrace the privilege.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The plans to form a National Guard and Regular Army and Navy Athletic Association, which were brought about by the recent tournament in Madison Square Garden, New York City, are progressing rapidly. A constitution and by-laws have been prepared by the committee, which will come up soon for adoption. The constitution in brief provides that the name of the association shall be the Military Athletic League. Members of the association to be regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries, separate companies, naval militia and the regular Army and Navy. The constitu-

tion also provides for a Handicap Committee, trials, suspensions, qualifications and reinstatements. The object of the league is to hold an annual championship meeting and meetings at the armories of the several members of the organization, which are to be closed to all except members. There is no desire to antagonize the Amateur Athletic Union, and the league has a new definition for an amateur, which is considered even stronger than that of the A. A. U. The constitution of the league thus defines an amateur: "An amateur is hereby defined to be a member of the National Guard, Naval Militia or regular Army or Navy, who has not competed for a cash prize, who has not sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of prizes won by him for money, or procured money for the same, and who does not receive money or compensation for engaging in athletic sports. The committee who drafted the constitution are Col. George Moore Smith, 69th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luskcomb, 13th Regt.; Maj. Auguste P. Montant, 1st Brigade staff; Maj. Nathaniel B. Thurston, 22d Regt.; Comdr. Jacob H. Miller, 1st Naval Battalion; Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, 7th Regt.; Capt. Charles J. Seiter, 12th Regt., and Capt. George A. Wingate, 21st Regt. The new league, it is expected, will develop athletics in the National Guard especially, and also bring many outside athletes into the ranks of the citizen soldiers. It is also expected that eventually the giving of joint games with amateur athletic clubs, which a number of military organizations are in the habit of doing at the present time, will be prohibited throughout the State, and the result will be that the members of athletic clubs will have to become members of the military organizations in order to compete for the prizes. The armories are the only places available for the holding of winter athletic games, and the result has been an extended programme of joint games, or open games, during the season, wherein the outside amateur athlete invariably carries off the prizes.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Co. F, 7th Regiment, New York, Capt. George W. Rand, which recently paraded in the armory for drill inspection, by Col. Greene, Asst. Insp. Gen., has received a very flattering report from that officer, who says: "The entire drill of this company was remarkable for the finish that characterized each movement, showing that the most careful and painstaking instruction had been imparted, thereby reflecting the highest credit upon its officers. With the exception noted in the positions of the rear-rank men in the fire drill, it would be impossible to expect a higher degree of efficiency in drill. As it is, it is unexcelled in its entirety by any company. The general appearance of the company, as regards dress, was excellent. The soldierly appearance of the company was excellent; discipline as shown by the steadiness and attention during drill, excellent; fire discipline, excellent. The company was formed and turned over to the Captain by the 1st Sergeant in faultless manner."

The regiment assembled for review in its armory on the evening of Tuesday, March 16, by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and, as usual, made a most beautiful showing. Assembly was sounded at 8 P. M. and thirteen minutes thereafter Adj. Weaver had equalized the command into ten companies of thirty-two files each, divided into the two usual battalions, commanded, respectively, by Maj. Abrams and Conover. The battalion formation was splendidly made, as was also the formation of the regiment in line of masses for review, which was completed and turned over to Col. Appleton at fifteen minutes past eight. The smoothness and rapidity with which this large organization moved served as an object lesson for smaller ones who frequently consume half an hour between assembly and Adjutant's call alone. The regiment gave a very handsome "present" to the Brigade Commander, Gen. Fitzgerald, who was accompanied by these members of his staff, Lieut. Col. Olin, Maj. Dana, Montant, Van Duzer, Andrews, Roosevelt and Harriman and Capt. Smith and Coster. The entire ceremony, and that of parade which followed, also taken by Col. Appleton, was beautifully conducted. In executing "Charge bayonets," however, it was noticed there was a lack of uniformity in the instruction of the file closers, some of whom executed the charge bayonets, while others did not. During the parade the State marksman's badges were presented to 25 experts, 146 sharpshooters and 886 marksmen. The State prize for making the highest figure of merit in the 1st Brigade in volley firing at Creedmoor was awarded to Co. F, Capt. George W. Rand, and the brigade prize, won by the regimental team at Creedmoor and offered by the State, was also formally awarded. The names of the members of the team and the scores made in these two matches are as follows: Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A; Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff; Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Co. H; Sergt. W. F. Smith, Co. C; Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C; Sergt. J. M. Moe, Co. C; Corpl. R. M. Kallach, Co. H; Corpl. I. J. Conroy, Co. A; Corpl. E. W. Lancaster, Co. A; Corpl. A. Stevens, Co. F; Corpl. H. E. Crall, Co. G; Pvt. J. W. Halstead, Co. C; Pvt. W. W. Bayler, Co. C; Pvt. A. Belthasar, Co. C; Pvt. R. Darling, Co. A; Pvt. D. C. Meyer, Co. C; Pvt. D. L. Williams, Co. G; Pvt. F. S. Baker, Co. E. In the 1st Brigade match the team scored 1,035 points, and in the New York State match 1,019 points. Following the presentation of shooting trophies, Col. Appleton put the regiment through a short regimental drill in close order, which, it is almost needless to say, was finely executed. When the companies first assembled on the drill floor, as far as we could observe, only one commandant caused his men to open the chambers of their pieces; it seems to us all companies should do so, for the reason given in par. 83, D. R. Another point we noticed worthy of criticism was in the guard duty at the main entrance. We saw several instances of a sentry calling for the corporal of the guard with his piece at a right shoulder, instead of holding it at port arms, as he should have done (par. 207, Guard Manual).

13th NEW YORK—COL. WM. L. WATSON.

The 13th, New York, assembled for review by Maj. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast, Adj. Gen., presentation of State long service medals and parade on Monday evening, March 15, 1897. Never in all its history did the regiment appear to greater advantage than it did on this evening. The turnout was by far the best that it has ever made in the gray full dress uniform. The regiment paraded three battalions, each equalized into four commands of sixteen files, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Luskcomb, Maj. Cochran and Russell, respectively. The battalions were formed in column of fours in Memorial Hall (the space between the company rooms and opening into the main drill room), and at adjutant's call were marched on the regimental parade, and the regiment

formed for review in line of masses, which made a solid looking body of men. During the review in line the men were perfectly steady. After the reviewing party had completed their tour around the lines the battalions changed direction by the left flank in a most perfect manner, and marching by the flank of subdivisions to the opposite side of the drill floor, were massed on the rear company of the 3d battalion to get in position for the march past. The passage in review was faultless. After passing the battalions were marched back to their former places in line of masses, and the following officers and men called to the front and center, and in a neat and very appropriate speech by Gen. Tillinghast presented with the decorations for long and faithful service.

Twenty-five years.—Col. W. L. Watson, Color Bearer; T. W. Woodcock.

Twenty years.—Regt. Sergt. Maj. T. M. Harvey. Fifteen years.—Capt. Sidney Grant, Capt. John T. Jennings, Q. M. Sergt. A. J. Ensson, Co. G; Q. M. Sergt. Alex. Parker, Co. F; Pts. Chaucney B. Graham, Co. A, and W. H. Fricke, Co. D.

Ten years.—Maj. G. G. Cochran, Comy. Jere A. Wernberg, 1st Lieut. C. W. Smith, Co. B; T. W. Budelman, Co. F; J. H. Yauch, Co. H; F. C. Murphy, Co. C; 1st Sergt. Scrimgeour, Co. A; Q. M. Sergt. Val Werner, N. C. S.; Pvt. W. Yerkes, Co. D.

At the conclusion of this interesting feature the battalions were dismissed to reform for parade. The battalion formation for parade was very creditably executed, and the regimental formation was in line with the original two battalions, and each company parading its own full strength. The parade was taken by Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luskomb, and in every respect was a faultless ceremony. At the conclusion of the parade, and after the companies had marched in review under command of Regt. Sergt. Maj. Harvey, the officers, preceded by the band, marched off to the Colonel's quarters, and from there to the mess room, where the reviewing officer and guests were entertained in a very hospitable manner.

We would suggest to the Committee of Arrangements that in future they pay more attention to the facilities for ladies to get drinking water or lemonade during the dance. There was only one place in a far-off corner outside the drill hall, where this liquid refreshment could be obtained, and the result was a very annoying rush and crowd to get it. There should be water obtainable in each corner of the drill hall. If some of the committee will attend the ball of the 4th Regt., of Jersey City next week, they can get some good points.

69th N. Y.—COL. GEO. MOORE SMITH.

The 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., paraded for review in its armory on the evening of Friday, March 12, by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the regiment making a decidedly creditable appearance and having a large turnout. The drill room of the armory which is totally inadequate for the accommodation or maneuvers of the regiment, was crowded with such friends of the regiment as were fortunate enough to possess tickets, which had of necessity to be very limited, in order to give the regiment room to assemble. As it was, both the audience and regiment were fairly packed like sardines, and how the regiment was to maneuver in such a contracted space puzzled a number of military men present from other organizations, blessed with modern armories. At 8.15 o'clock the regiment assembled, and its eight companies were promptly equalized by Adj. McClintock into sixteen files, there being no blanks. In fact there were many more men present than could be found room for. No time was lost, and fifteen minutes after the assembly Adjutant's call was sounded for battalion formation. The regiment was divided into two battalions, the first being in command of Maj. Lynch, and the second in command of Maj. Spellman. In the battalion formation, which was in two lines, the second battalion formed the smoothest, some of the guides of the first battalion not taking proper position—threw the line out of place. Battalion Adjutant Abel thereupon ordered it to form over again, which was accomplished with better results, although it was evident that some guides were not as familiar with their duties as they should have been. The regimental formation for parade was very well done, and was taken by Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy. The entire ceremony was a very creditable one. Formation for review followed, in line of masses, and was very good, considering the limited room. Some of the guides of the first battalion were again at fault, and were corrected by Maj. Lynch. When formed and turned over to Col. Smith, the regiment presented a handsome appearance. The reviewing officer, Gen. Fitzgerald, was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieut. Col.

Stephen H. Olin, Maj. Paul Dana, Henry S. Van Duser, Avery De L. Andrews, W. E. Roosevelt, and Oliver Harriman and Capt. William B. Coster. The passage which followed the review in line was exceptionally good, the 3d Company of the 2d Battalion going by in particularly fine shape. Line was reformed very handsomely, after which the following members of the regiment were ordered to the front, and presented with State medals for long and faithful service: Twenty years—Capt. William Desmond. Fifteen years—Capt. Edward T. McCrystal, Pts. James D. Quirk, Patrick McDowell, James Flaherty and John A. McGuinness. Ten years—Capt. Charles Healy, Capt. George W. Collins (Assistant Surgeon); 1st Sergt. John J. Henry, Sergts. Peter Finnigan and Thomas F. Brady, Pts. Patrick O'Loughlin, Michael J. Dwyer, Edward Tallon, Michael F. McCabe, Joseph F. Johnson and Patrick Ahearn, Musicians Thomas Sands and Charles Preister. Then Co. G, Capt. Duffy, was ordered to the front, and presented with the "O'Donohue" trophy awarded annually to the company having the highest average percentage of attendance during the year for all duty required by regimental orders, to be held by that company until Jan. 1, 1898. The standing of the several companies was as follows: Co. G, 79.51; Co. B, 76.53; Co. A, 76.32; Co. I, 73.52; Co. K, 73.40; Co. C, 71.90; Co. E, 68.34; Co. D, 63.88. Gen. Fitzgerald made the presentation, congratulating the company upon its success, which he hoped would stimulate all the companies to greater efforts. Co. G made a very handsome appearance as it marched from and to its place in line. Col. Smith then put the regiment through a brief regimental drill, maneuvering it with commendable skill on its small drill floor. The regiment is to be congratulated for its bearing, and improvement shown during the evening. The men were very attentive, uniforms clean, while the steadiness in its ranks was highly commendable and was a revelation over the old days. There are a few good line officers needed to fill vacancies—now existing—and some of which should exist. These will undoubtedly be forthcoming in time, but the sooner the better. It is hoped the authorities will hurry the new armory matter as much as possible, as the present quarters are only large enough to drill a company in, while the building is an unhealthy one, and the command is terribly handicapped by being quartered in such a box, and so long as located therein, it will be impossible for it to thrive as it should. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff were pleasantly entertained after the ceremonies by the officers of the regiment, at the St. Denis Hotel. The dance at the armory, which concluded the entertainment, proved a very enjoyable event.

71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The review of the 71st N. G. N. Y., by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and presentation of long service medals took place at the armory on Tuesday evening, March 9, 1897.

The assembly was ordered for 8.15, and, punctual to the minute, the first call was sounded. The companies were at once formed, but not inspected by the Captains, as is usually done at all formations. The regiment, when formed, looked remarkably handsome, wearing, of course, its distinctive full dress uniform. The battalions were equalized into five commands of sixteen files each, and were formed and turned over to Maj. Francis and Smith in very good shape. The regimental formation for review, which was in line of masses, was also excellently executed. "Prepare for review" was at once ordered and arms presented to the Brigade Commander. During the tour of reviewing party not a movement was noticed anywhere in the ranks, and that is one thing that we are very particular to look for. It was noticed, however, that the General did not salute the colors as he passed them, although the members of the staff did; also the Colonel and his staff. After they had returned, the command, "Change direction by the left flank," was given, but the movement was not executed as it should have been; the rear companies took too much distance, and, when the fours were wheeled into line, they had to practically close en masse on the first company. This was in the first battalion; the second battalion executed the movement properly.

In the march past, with the exception of the second and fourth companies of the first battalion, whose alignments were somewhat ragged, the ceremony was perfect, the distances were well kept and the salutes of the officers timely and gracefully rendered. The battalions, after passing, formed line on their respective parades, so that when Adjutant's call for battalion parade was sounded they were already formed. The

regimental formation for parade was, as before, in line of masses, and was again handsomely executed, and the entire ceremony was very creditably executed; the men were steady during the sound-off and the manual was also exceptionally good. Before parade was dismissed, State Long Service medals were presented to the following officers and men: 25 years, Band Leader Felix I. Eben; 20 years, Pvt. Henry Schieber; 15 years, Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs, Maj. Clinton H. Smith, Color Bearer Noah H. Bruford; 10 years, Capt. L. W. Francis, Standard Bearer William A. McGaillard, Pts. Frederick Trenner, Louis Schlette, Jos. J. Joon. The regimental long service medals were also presented as follows: Class 2, Battn. Q. M. Sergt. William S. Gleason; Class 3, Battn. Q. M. Sergt. William S. Gleason, 1st Sergt. Joseph J. Adgate, Jr.; Class 4, Lieut. Col. W. A. Downs, Capt. William H. Linson, Lieut. Abram M. Lichenstein, Q. M. Sergt. John Herron, Jr., Pts. Charles W. Myler, Richard Stokes, Jr., Frederick Tremor, Louis Schlette, ex-Maj. Thomas B. Oakley, ex-Capt. L. W. Francis and James E. Turner, ex-Lieut. Charles E. Brown, ex-Q. M. Sergt. William Weaver, Co. I was awarded the Sheridan Trophy for the highest net gain in enlistments, and Co. B the Homer Trophy for the largest number of marksmen in armory practice. Parade was then dismissed, and a short drill in the evolution of the regiment took place, which consisted of forming column of masses from column of fours and left front into line of masses, column of battalions from column of fours; also column of companies from column of fours and street column and forming square, all of which were executed in an excellent manner. The volley firing in the street riot drill was splendid. At the conclusion of the drill the General, staff and guests were entertained at the Manhattan. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. Worth, Capt. Allen and Gillen, 13th Inf., U. S. A.; Maj. Spellman, 60th N. Y.; Capt. McLean and Lieut. White, 7th N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Co. L, 2d Regt., of Rutherford, formally opened its new armory a few nights since, under the most favorable auspices. The large drill hall was decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a very attractive appearance. Capt. Ely and his company never looked better than they did when drawn up in a line to receive their marksmen's medals. Col. William T. Decker presented the decorations, and, in doing so, made a very interesting address, reviewing the history of the company from its inception. He told how it had stood sixth in marksmanship the first year of its existence, and from that time had climbed up until now it occupied the third place in figure of merit. Col. Muzzy, commandant of the 2d Regt., also complimented the company on its efficiency. After the presentation, a collation was served to the officers present, among whom were Gen. J. V. Moore, Col. W. T. Decker and S. V. S. Muzzy, and others.

DESECRATION OF MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The subject of the desecration of the uniform of the National Guard and the Army was considered at a meeting of military men in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 13. The officers present mostly favored legislation protecting the uniform of the soldier. Maj. Sill, of the 3d Regt., said it was impossible to tell an officer of the Guards from a member of the Salvation Army or the Volunteers. Col. Turner, of the 1st Regt., said that he was almost ashamed to wear his uniform on the street, because strangers were apt to mistake him for a car conductor or the bass drummer of a concert band. Gen. Hilton told how he had been taken for a park policeman, and said he had urged upon the Legislature the need of some legislation protecting the uniform of the Guard. The Legislative Committee of the Association will take action upon the subject. The question of establishing a military school in Chicago was discussed, and the opinion was expressed that the newly organized association should work for such an end. The new school would be modeled after West Point.

In New York the offense of wearing any uniform or designation of grade similar to those in use by the National Guard is punishable by not more than a year's imprisonment, or a fine of not more than \$500. This law, however, has not been enforced, but in future the National Guard Association proposes it shall be, and passed resolutions at its last convention to that effect. In accordance with these resolutions President Charles H. Luskomb, Lieut. Col., 13th Regt., has appointed Maj. D. K. Case, 23d Regt., to take charge of prosecutions. One of the first cases that should receive attention is the organization known as the "Irish Volunteers," which

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NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 2d Battery, New York, Capt. Wilson, has received two valuable additions to its membership, the first being Paul Brown, son of Maj. Brown, U. S. A., of Fort Hamilton, and ex-1st Sergt. Thomas Sheridan, 8th U. S. Inf., an accomplished rifle shot of the Army.

The 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J. Athletic Association will hold their spring games and reception in the armory, corner Market street and Graham avenue, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday evening, March 24, 1897, commencing at 8 o'clock. The events open to all amateurs are: 65-yard dash, 440-yard run, 1-mile bicycle race, 2-mile bicycle race, high jump, all handicaps. The following events are open only to members of the 2d Regiment: 65-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 1/2-mile run, 1-mile run, and putting 16-pound shot, all handicaps, and a relay race, 4 men teams, each man to run 2 laps. A. A. U. and L. A. W. officials. Gold and silver watches for first and second. The track measures 12 1/2 laps to the mile. The regimental band will render the music. Entries close Saturday, March 15, 1897, with A. J. Powers, secretary, 226 Marshall street, Paterson, N. J., or, W. M. Coe, 98 Duane street, New York City.

Adj. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, under date of March 12, 1897, issues the following order: "Owing to a probable change being made in the near future in the regulation cap of the United States Army, the adoption of a new cap for the National Guard of Pennsylvania is postponed for the present. II.—By an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of Pennsylvania, given to the Adjutant General under date of Aug. 14, 1896, it is held that officers and enlisted men, serving as witnesses before courts martial when such officers or enlisted men are not in active service, are entitled to the same compensation as is allowed to witnesses in the civil courts, and this without any regard to the rank such witness may hold."

If rumors are to be believed, the entire division of the Pennsylvania National Guard will participate in the unveiling of the Grant monument on April 27. A well-known member of the division staff, who was in the city during the past week, told the writer that matters were progressing looking toward this result, and if nothing politically intervened the troops would get a chance to show the Gothamites their discipline.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Some important changes, it is expected, will shortly be made by Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, Gen. Insp. of Rifle Practice, in the rules of qualifications in the rifle practice of the New York National Guard. The changes, it is said, include the substitution of white divisions on the targets, instead of black, and will prohibit the crossing of scores, which has been so common under the previous system. Each man is to be allowed forty rounds for practice, and when once qualified, he cannot attempt to better his score. Officers of the guard are also to qualify with the revolver at ranges from 25 to 75 yards, and will not be allowed to qualify with the rifle for the marksmen decoration. There are also a number of other important changes, it is said, under consideration.

The coalition of Troop A with what was formerly the 7th Regt. Veteran Club has enabled the members of the troop to enjoy a phase of club life which they had been planning for some time past. The union with the military club was the result of an effort on the part of the troop to organize a veterans' association of its own, but this was afterward abandoned, as the chances of its satisfactory success seemed doubtful. It was then that the members thought of a project which would include the active members of the troop, and assure with this increased membership more certain prosperity. It was after the discussion of this plan that the union with the military club was agreed upon. There are few military

organizations which seemingly could better support such a club. It has the faculty of arousing in its members the greatest interest and enthusiasm, which are luckily not a temporary matter of the first months of membership, but an enduring feature, which gives to the organization its greatest strength.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast and Col. William Carey Sanger, N. G. N. Y., before the Senate Finance Committee at Albany, on March 16, asked for an appropriation of \$55,000 to provide for the mobilization of the State troops in New York on April 27, on the occasion of the turning over to the city of the monument erected to Gen. Grant. Mr. Tillinghast said that all the State troops would give their time without cost to the State, asking only for transportation, subsistence, music, expense of horses, etc. The 1st and 2d Brigades asked only for expenses for subsistence, music, etc. The railroads have agreed to transport the troops for one fare for the round trip. Aside from the sentimental reasons for such mobilization, Gen. Tillinghast urged it on the ground of a military necessity, as the guard would be benefited by the movement. Action probably will be taken in a day or two, as the Adjutant General desires to take preliminary steps in the matter as soon as possible. It is hoped the appropriation will be promptly forthcoming. The State of New York should certainly not be behindhand in such a great ceremony within its borders, and the amount asked for is a very modest sum. Pennsylvania will, it is expected, send her entire division here, and New Jersey may do the same. Other States are enthusiastic in the matter, and there will be an immense representation.

The first division of the 2d Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, N. Y., held a boat drill off the Navy Yard on Saturday afternoon, March 13. The Wallabout Bay, on which the amateur tars practiced in several Navy cutters, was very rough from a stiff northwester, but the crews made very commendable progress, especially considering the fact that they were on a very unpleasant lee shore.

The 12th Regt. New York, have organized a regimental athletic association, with the following officers: President, Col. McCoskry Butt; First Vice-President, Capt. Charles J. L. Seiter; Second Vice-President, Lieut. S. S. Stebbins; Treasurer, Lieut. T. C. Buck; Secretary, 1st Sergt. G. W. Preece; Press Secretary, Corpl. R. Murray. There will be a review of the regiment the latter part of March, it is expected, by Adj. Gen. Tillinghast. Co. C, Capt. Seiter, will hold an exhibition drill and reception on Wednesday evening, April 21. This company has equipped itself with blue flannel shirts, similar to those used in the Army, and the innovation is an excellent one. The company has also taken up the new physical drill. Co. F, which has been very low in membership for some time past, has taken a new lease of life, and a few nights since enlisted 14 recruits. The total strength of the regiment now numbers over 700 officers and men.

Col. Bartlett, 22d Regt., New York, directs company drills and extended order to be held for the two weeks commencing March 22. The regiment will assemble for instruction on April 5 and 12. Co. D will hold a reception in the armory Wednesday evening, March 24. Co. G has selected a lieutenant in the person of 1st Sergt. N. B. Doubleday, of Co. E. He has an excellent record, and has performed 100 per cent. of duty for six years. The present strength of the regiment is 675 officers and men. 1st Lieut. Houbold, of Co. B, who was recently elected, has passed the board. The following are the prize winners in Co. G in the handicap match in order of merit, together with the aggregate score: Corpl. Fogarty, 70; Pvt. Bracket, 70; Lieut. Buck, 67; Corpl. Bayles, 67; Pvt. Slaton, 67; Pvt. Greville, 66; Pvt. Barger, 66; Pvt. Weeks, 65; Pvt. C. Levien, 65, and Pvt. F. Levien, 64.

Insp. Gen. Hoffman, of New York, will make the annual inspection and muster of Separate companies as

follows: 9th Sep. Co., March 23; 18th Sep. Co., March 24; 22d Sep. Co., March 25.

The annual dinner of Squadron A, of New York, Maj. C. F. Roe, will be held at Delmonico's on April 2. Carbine practice will commence on March 22 in the armory range.

Col. Greene, 71st New York, announces that the excellent record made by the regiment in rifle practice in 1895 was not only maintained, but surpassed in 1896. The percentage of marksmen to average strength was as follows: 1892, 67; 1893, 89; 1894, 97; 1895, 102; 1896, 103.3. In proportion to the strength of the regiment, Col. Greene says the regiment qualified more sharpshooters and marksmen than any other regiment in the State, and he expresses to the members of his command his appreciation of the efforts shown by every officer and member of the regiment.

Justice Dickey, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently held that the armorers and janitors of the National Guard belong to the military service of the State, are not subject to civil service rules, and that the State is responsible for their salaries. The Appellate Division has reversed this opinion, so far as the question of the payment of the salaries is concerned, and holds that the Legislature has the power to impose a part of the expense of the State militia on the counties in which the armories are situated.

The 8th New York, Col. Chauncey, will hold a parade, exhibition drill and reception in its armory, Friday evening, March 26, the receipts from which will be donated to building a clubhouse at Creedmoor. A feature of the entertainment will be a gymnastic drill by Co. H.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The 2d Division of the 2d Battalion, organizing in Brooklyn, under command of Provisional Ensign C. E. Braine, son of Adml. Braine, U. S. N., has secured some twenty good men, and others will soon be added. This division gave a social entertainment at Hotel Clarendon, Brooklyn, March 10, which was very successful.

In the Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Reserves, a committee has been appointed to see what can be done toward securing a steam launch for the battalion.

COMING EVENTS.

March 20.—Review and reception of 23d N. Y., in armory, Brooklyn.

March 24.—Games and reception of 2d Regt. New Jersey, at Paterson.

March 25.—Athletic games and reception of 22d N. Y., in armory.

March 26.—Review of 8th Regt. at armory, New York City.

March 30.—Aquatic games, 13th N. Y., in armory, Brooklyn.

March 30.—Review and reception, 71st N. Y., in armory, New York City.

April 2.—Annual dinner, Squadron A, New York.

April 3.—Athletic games, 7th New York, in armory.

April 10.—Athletic games, 8th N. Y., at armory.

April 10.—Military tournament, 1st Battery, N. Y., in armory, New York City.

April 21.—Annual dinner and reunion, Veterans of 12th New York.

April 21.—Drill and reception of Co. C, 12th New York, in armory.

April 27.—Dedication of Grant monument, New York City.

May 29 to 31.—Visit of 7th New York to Boston.

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BIRTHS.

COURSEY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1897, to the wife of Mr. William S. Coursey, of the A. G. O., Headquarters Dept. of the East, a son.

HAYS.—At New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897, to the wife of P. A. Engr. C. H. Hays, U. S. N., a daughter.

STAMPER.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., March 7, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. Willson J. Stamper, 21st U. S. Inf., a son.

THOMAS.—At Bay Ridge, March 6, to the wife of Robert H. Thomas and daughter of Capt. Richard G. Shaw, a daughter.

MARRIED.

EVANS-JACKSON.—At Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 23, 1897, Asst. Naval Constr. Holden Allen Evans, U. S. N., to Miss Maud Jackson.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At Franklin Park, N. J., March 2, 1897, Benjamin B. Barlow, father of the wife of Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th U. S. Inf.

BROOKE.—At Tioga, Pa., March 2, 1897, Mr. Robert L. Brooke, 2d Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Inf., from 1839 to 1846.

DRAKE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1897, of a complication of diseases, Bvt. Col. Alexander Edwin Drake, Captain, U. S. A., retired.

HIBBERT.—At Media, Pa., March 12, 1897, Chief Engr. Stephen Decatur Hibbert, U. S. N.

HUNTINGTON.—At New York City, Feb. 27, 1897, Henry Kent Huntington, M. D., brother of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. Marine Corps.

MONTOU.—At Lafayette, La., March 1, 1897, Emma K. Montou, widow of Gov. Alexander Montou and

daughter of the late Charles Ketchell Gardner, who resigned from the Army, being Colonel and Adjutant General, March 17, 1818, and died Nov. 1, 1869.

MOORE.—At Charlottesville, W. Va., March 7, 1897, aged 83, Mrs. Emma W. Moore, widow of Edwin W. Moore, who resigned from the Navy July 16, 1836, being then a Lieutenant.

RORIPAUGH.—At Elsinore, Cal., Feb. 21, 1897, Harold Edwin Roripaugh, aged 4 months and 17 days, grandson of Capt. William Edwin Hoffman, U. S. A., retired.

WARNER.—Suddenly at Daly's Theatre, New York City, March 16, 1897, Gen. James Meech Warner, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Inf., and Brigadier General of Volunteers.

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The new United States Senators, whose terms expire in 1903, are E. W. Petus (D.), Alabama; James K. Jones (D.), Arkansas; George C. Perkins (R.), California; H. M. Teller (Silver R.), Colorado; Orville H. Platt (R.), Connecticut; A. S. Clay (D.), Georgia; Henry Heit-

felt (Populist), Idaho; William E. Mason (R.), Illinois; Charles W. Fairbanks (R.), Indiana; William B. Allison (R.), Iowa; William A. Harris (Pop.), Kansas; S. D. McEnery (D.), Louisiana; G. L. Wellington (R.), Maryland; George G. Vest (D.), Missouri; J. P. Jones (Pop.), Nevada; J. H. Gallinger (R.), New Hampshire; Thomas C. Platt (R.), New York; Peter C. Pritchard (R.), North Carolina; H. C. Hansbrough (R.), North Dakota; Joseph B. Foraker (R.), Ohio; Boies Penrose (R.), Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Earle (D.), South Carolina; James H. Kyle (Pop.), South Dakota; Joseph L. Rawlins (D.), Utah; Justin H. Morrill (R.), Vermont; George F. Turner (Pop.), Washington; John C. Spooner (R.), Wisconsin. Of these J. K. Jones, Perkins, Teller, O. H. Platt, Allison, Vest, J. P. Jones, Gallinger, Pritchard, Hansbrough, Kyle and Morrill are old men re-elected. The others are new men. The other new men elected or appointed to fill vacancies or unexpired terms are John A. Anderson (D.), Florida; A. T. Wood, Kentucky; Mark A. Hanna, Ohio, and H. W. Corbett (R.). There are 44 Republicans in the Senate, 34 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 Silver Republicans. The Republicans will need to secure one more vote to give them a majority, with the Vice-President's vote.

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For the benefit of our Navy readers we give the following poetical quotations, which should be pasted into the hat, to be used when calling on the Secretary, in accordance with our suggestion of March 6.

"It is strange so great a statesman should
Be so sublime a poet."
"A great mind is a good sailor."
"Look to your helm, good master; many a shoal
Marks this stern coast."
"I am not in the roll of common men."
"I have immortal longings in me."
"Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me;
I have a soul that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and verge enough for more."
"If it be a sin to covet honor
I am the most offending soul alive."
"On you, my lord, with anxious fear I wait,
And from your judgment must expect my fate."
"Expectations whirl me round,
The imaginary relish is so sweet
That it enchants my sense."

The New York "Mail and Express" of March 9 had a letter written from London, on the "King of Greece," and among other things said: "King George, by the way, is singularly well informed on most of the things concerning the United States. In particular he has shown interest in the great conflicts which from time to time have taken place between capital and labor, and Greek Consuls in America are always instructed to send voluminous reports on such subjects. A year or two ago a Greek officer was in Washington, making himself familiar with the drill of the American cavalry at Fort Meyer, and among the enormous collection of photographs which King George possesses is one of Maj. Gen. Henry, who is justly known in Europe as one of the smartest cavalymen of the day."

Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, has a daughter of three years. She is a wise little maiden, and is accustomed to think matters out for herself. During one week this winter Lieut. and Mrs. Peary had dinner engagements every night, and little Miss Peary, not being accustomed to desertion so often before bedtime, it was something of a surprise to her. Seeing her mamma making arrangements to go out one evening for the third or fourth time in succession, she asked: "Are you going out again this evening, mother, dear?" "Yes," answered Mrs. Peary. "Where are you going to-night?" was the next question. "To take dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Lord," was the answer. That satisfied the little girl for the time being, but it was evident that she was thinking of something very serious. Some time afterward, when Mrs. Peary had almost forgotten the conversation, the little girl came to her. "Mother, dear," she said seriously, "I did not know the Lord was married."

The corporation heretofore doing business in New Jersey, New York and elsewhere under and by the name of "W. A. Crook & Bros. Co." has recently, pursuant to the laws of the State of New Jersey, under which such corporation was and is organized, changed its corporate name from that of "W. A. Crook & Bros. Co." to that of "Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.," under which latter name it will continue to do business in the same line as heretofore.

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The famous old house of Dempsey & Carroll, art stationers, Union square, south, New York City, have taken a large store on south side of Twenty-third street, adjoining the warehouses of Messrs. Stern Bros. on the east side. In it they will conduct a part of their large trade in high class stationery. The change is for the convenience of their lady patrons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Charles Scribner's Sons issued this week "First Aid in Illness and Injury," by Capt. Joseph E. Pileher, U. S. A.

Messrs. Putnam's Sons have published "Robert the Bruce and the Struggle for Scottish Independence," by Sir H. E. Maxwell. Heroes of the Nations Ser., No. 19; cloth, \$1.50; half morocco, \$1.75. Its contents are: The Making of Scotland; The Disputed Succession; The Reign of John De Balliol; The Campaign of Wallace; The Death of Wallace; The Revolt of Robert De Bruce; Adventures of the King of Scots; Death of Edward I.; Campaigns of Edward II.; Battle of Bannockburn; Invasion of England and Ireland by the Scots; Continued success of the Scottish Arms; Invasion and Counter-Invasion; Negotiations for Peace; The Campaign of Wear-dale; Death of the Queen of Scots; Death of Robert De Bruce; Expedition of Douglas—His Death, etc.

Early in April the Century Company will publish "For the Country," a collection of poems, by Richard Watson Gilder on patriotic subjects, voicing the soldier sentiment since the war and upholding the idea of good citizenship in time of peace.

The widespread interest in public affairs in this country is well illustrated by the large sale of the March issue of the "Atlantic," which contains John Fiske on the Arbitration Treaty, and Woodrow Wilson on President Cleveland.

The Canadian Rifleman have decided to erect permanent quarters at Bisley rifle range, England. The building will be a typical Canadian country house of one and a half stories, having a ten-foot veranda running round three sides, with French windows. On the ground floor there will be a reception hall, dining room, commandant's and adjutants' offices, gun room, lavatories and kitchen. Upstairs there will be fourteen bedrooms to accommodate two men each, a smoking room and bathroom.

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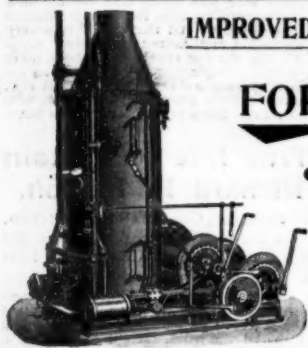
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